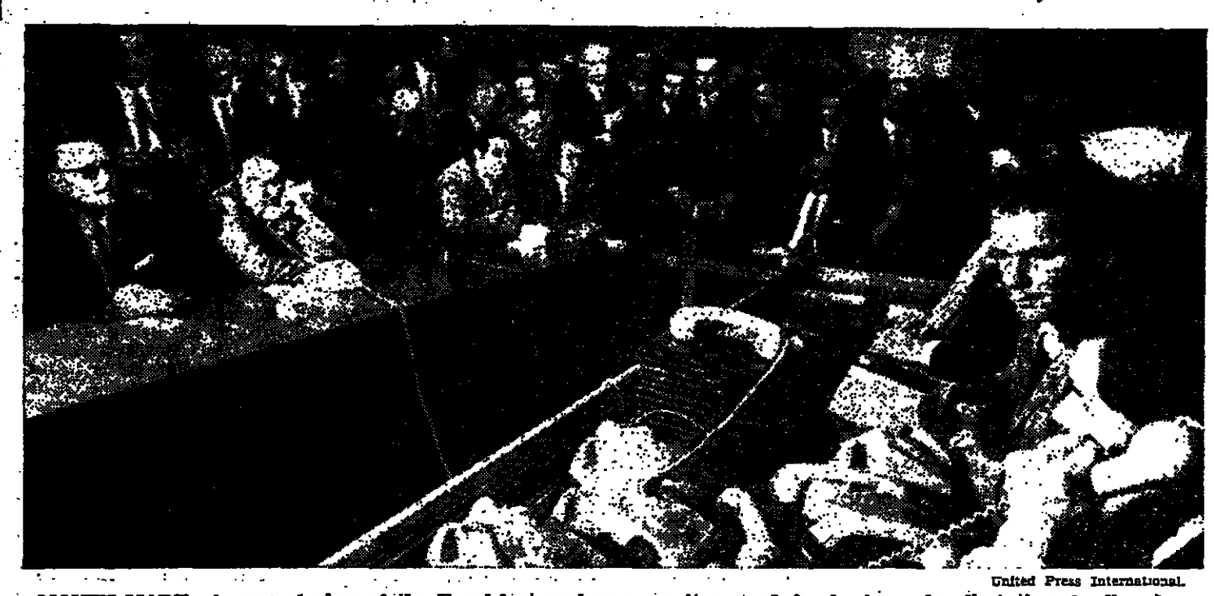
INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
هكذا من الأصل
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
27,470 PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1971 Established 1887

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Warm and ... Temp. 52-57 (28-14). Tomorrow little ... Yesterday's temp. 71-57 (25-14). LON... Mostly sunny. Temp. 70-55 (21-13). To... little change. Yesterday's temp. 70-52 ... CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Sunny. ... 79-50 (26-10). NEW YORK: Sunny. ... 70-52 (21-11). Yesterday's temp. 58-50

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9P	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Fior.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2.6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	6 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	I.£1.00	U.S. Military	30.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.50 D.

Floating Mark Rises 4% Over Parity As Dollar Hits a Low, Then Recovers



United Press International.

MONEY MART—A general view of the Frankfurt exchange as it opened for business for first time in five days.

...Britain, Lockheed ...et Terms, Urge ...Congress to Act

By John M. Lee

...ONDON, May 10 (NYT).—The British government announced ... that the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has agreed to pay a further ...million for 555 Rolls-Royce jet engines to power its TriStar airbus. ...t the same time, the government indicated that it was ready ...ke a $72 million loss on the production of the engines and to ... an additional $240 million in development work beyond the ...million already spent.

Britain's unrecoverable outlay from public funds is thus at least $425 million to maintain the Rolls program for the RB-211 engine. The next step, the government indicated, is up to the United States Congress.

Lord Carrington, Minister of Defense, said at a news conference following a statement on the Rolls negotiations to the House of Lords:

"If the U.S. Congress does not give Lockheed their backing, it means we shall have spent a lot of money to no purpose."

Lord Carrington said that the program was costing Britain between $2.4 million and $4.8 million a week and that a quick decision was important. He said congressmen should be allowed a reasonable time to make up their minds, say, "to about the beginning of August."

"This is not an ultimatum," he said, "but we really cannot go on forever." By then Britain would have spent about half of the additional £100 million.

The government progress report on the Rolls-Lockheed negotiations came as Lockheed and its customer airlines opened a meeting in London with Rolls-Royce representatives to nail contract details.

The meeting was attended by Daniel Haughton, the Lockheed chairman; Lord Cole, the Rolls-Royce chairman, and the heads of the four major airlines buying the TriStar: Charles Tillinghast of Trans World Airlines, Floyd D. Hall of Eastern, C. H. Delson of Delta and Yves Prairie of Air Canada.

Earlier, TWA and Air Canada had let it be known that they considered a commitment by the state-owned British European Airways to buy the TriStar an essential condition of the deal. The two airlines want a meaningful British commercial stake in the success of the RB-211.

However, Frederic Corfield, Minister of Aerospace, reaffirmed in the House of Commons his government's view that the ordering of any new aircraft is a commercial decision for BEA to make without government interference.

In another development, it was announced that the aircraft, marine and industrial division of the bankrupt Rolls-Royce Ltd. would be acquired by the government-owned Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., effective May 23. The disposition of the automotive division has not yet been settled.

The price to be paid by the government for the Rolls assets has not been announced.

...ird Weighs ...gger Bid on ...ms Funds

...Cites Continued ...ldup by Soviet

...SHINGTON, May 10 (WP). ... Pentagon will have to give ...us consideration" to asking ...ess for more weapons money ... current Soviet arms build- ... continues, according to ...se Secretary Melvin R. ...

...h a request would put the ... 1972 military spending ...t above the projected $76 ... Mr. Laird outlined the ...bility in an interview with ... News & World Report ...zine released yesterday.

... also said that it "was a ...ke" in 1965 to use draftees ...r than reservists to fill the ...nded needs of the Vietnam ...

...ile repeating that American ...d troops in Vietnam are ... pulled out at an accelerat- ...ate, Mr. Laird warned that ...re going to have U.S. naval ... air forces present in Asia ... long time to come."

... Laird said he opposes lift- ...U.S. trade restrictions against ... to the extent that it would ...hat country on a par with ...Soviet Union.

...pressing doubt on the wis- ... of helping China raise the ...level of its technology, he ...ed out that Peking supplies ...rcent of the Communist war ...lies used in Indochina.

... Laird pointed out in the ...view that the greatest na- ...l-security problem for the ...d States is "what's going ...happen after Vietnam—and ... we need to do in our ...ning and programming to ... the tremendous weapons ...entum of the Soviet Union."

... explained that while the ...d States has been "tied ... to Southeast Asia since ... the Russians have been ... to use their defense ...rces to attain a position ... of "more or less parity ...e strategic-nuclear-weapon ... and at the same time "go ...rd with naval moderniza- ...nd ground-force moderniza-

...% Called Political Surveillance

...ieves Say 1% of FBI Papers ...eal With Organized Crime

By Betty Medsger

...SHINGTON, May 10 (WP). ... thieves who stole docu- ... from an FBI office in ... Pa., earlier this year have ...ed that only 1 percent of ...cuments involved investiga- ...of organized crime. Forty ...it, they said, revealed poli- ...surveillance.

...breakdown of the subjects ...1,000 files stolen March 8 ... the office was included ...several copies of documents ...ed Saturday by the Wash- ...Post.

... of the documents received ...day indicates that a tele- ... company provided the FBI ... alphabetical lists of all ...bers, whether their mim- ...were listed or unlisted. ...er says a member of the ...Brith provided information ... about the local Jewish Defense League.

Forty percent of the documents were reports on political surveillance, said the "Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI," the anonymous group that has taken credit for the raid and mailed copies of documents to congressmen and newsmen.

Rightists Watched

That political surveillance, the "Citizens' Commission" said, included two documents about rightist organizations (both included in the packet received Saturday), ten about immigrants and more than 200 about "left or liberal groups."

A major portion of the documents released up to now by the "Citizens' Commission" have included descriptions of surveillance of campuses and black organizations. Southwestern suburban Philadelphia, the area for which the Media office is responsible, includes several campuses. But the area also is well known for conservatism and rightist organizations.

Among the documents stolen, the "Citizens' Commission" said, 25 percent were about bank robberies; 20 percent about murder, rape and interstate theft; 7 percent about draft resistance, and 7 percent about leaving the military without government permission.

The commission said that 30 percent of the total number of documents stolen consisted of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

...s Crash Kills ...n South Korea

...UL, May 10 (AP).—A bus ...ed with at least 90 people ...d a curve and plunged down ...foot cliff into a reservoir ... killing at least 76 passen- ...n South Korea's worst bus ...nt.

...ce said only 14 people had ...rescued and 76 bodies, in- ...e those of 25 women and ...en, were recovered after the ...ed bus was brought up from ...aters of the Chongpyong ...oir, 20 miles east of Seoul. ... possible more bodies would ...nd, they said.

EEC Near Agreement on French Plan To End Deadlock on British Financing

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, May 10.—The Common Market Council of Ministers neared agreement tonight on a French plan to break the deadlock with Britain over British financial contributions to the community.

Council spokesmen said that chances were good for an agreement which would be presented to British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon at tomorrow's important negotiating session.

In essence, the French proposal was an ingenious attempt to break out of the impasse created by the British offer to pay 3 percent of the community's expenses, which the Six judge far too little. The French, however, may have been too vague.

Observers felt that the importance of the French proposal was to demonstrate the French desire to get things moving again. Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns said prior to today's session that the French were approaching the moment to decide "if political will prevails over technical matters."

The French plan is an attempt to stop talking about finances, an emotional subject, and talk instead about a formula that would lead automatically to just financial contributions.

British sources on arriving here tonight said on hearing the plan that they had no objections to the principle but "Please give us the figures."

These sources said, however, that the calling of the summit meeting between French President Georges Pompidou and British Prime Minister Edward Heath for next week indicated that the "French feel the negotiations can and must succeed. It is clear the French have decided to do their best. They cannot do it alone any more than we can."

Despite its vagueness, the French plan was a concession for them. The French had been insisting that Mr. Rippon's opening bid was so inadequate that he better make another. The French also gave ground in another area today when they dropped their demand that Britain drastically reduce its sugar imports by 1975.

'Bankable Assurances'

Instead, the Commonwealth's Caribbean sugar problems will be reviewed with the Community's own sugar agreements in 1975. Commenting on this tonight, the British sources said: "The Caribbean sugar producers still need bankable assurances." Sugar production is planned ahead in eight-year cycles.

Some observers felt that the ball was now back in the British court, and that Mr. Rippon should repeat tomorrow officially what he has been suggesting privately for some time: that the British 3 percent figure wasn't final. It is possible, however, that Mr. Rippon will insist the Six come up with their own counteroffer —in figures—which the French have not wanted to do.

The French plan was submitted to the ministers by French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and was given, according to the council chairman, Maurice Schumann, "favorable consideration."

Nevertheless, it is extremely vague, containing practically no figures.

The main figure given is the British GNP as a percentage of total community GNP, which works out to 19.2 percent. Therefore, say the French, the British should pay 19.2 percent of the community budget yearly which works out to a British contribution of $864 million, a sum Brit-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International.

COMMON TALK—German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) and Sigismund Von Braun (center), West German Ambassador to France, talking things over with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann at the Common Market ministers Brussels meeting.

Successes and Shortcomings

Rogers Reports to Nixon on Trip

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, May 10 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers reported to President Nixon today on the successes and shortcomings of his Middle East peace-seeking mission.

Mr. Nixon and Secretary Rogers conferred alone in the President's office for about 15 minutes before being joined by Henry A. Kissinger, national security affairs adviser to Mr. Nixon. Mr. Rogers's briefing lasted more than an hour.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler refused to disclose the contents of Mr. Rogers's report, but he said the two-week trip was "helpful in making progress to ultimate solutions and helpful in carrying on the momentum of discussions."

Thanked by Nixon

Mr. Nixon expressed his appreciation to the secretary for undertaking the trip, Mr. Ziegler said, adding that both the President and the secretary agree there is "some basis to believe differences" between the Arab nations and Israel "have narrowed somewhat."

The secretary returned last night, confident that "positive factors" had been set in motion toward finding an interim settlement. But he cautioned that the odds are still against reaching the objective for which he had traveled so far.

The secretary's confidence grew out of a new assurance that both Egypt and Israel were now prepared to attack the concrete details of an arrangement; his caution came from a close look at the hard realities and the sure knowledge that almost anything said on one side conjures up bitter memories of past wrongs and continuing suspicions.

Normally an optimist, Mr. Rogers has been careful to avoid building up expectations that can't be fulfilled. Thus, each time he expresses hope, he injects the note of realism about the difficult problems that lie ahead.

It has become clear that broad principles have been discussed but that no commitments have been made. However, momentum has been injected into the talks, with an extra shot in the arm added by the return visit of Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco to Cairo. Mr. Sisco returned to Washington this afternoon.

As the secretary flew toward Washington yesterday, Mr. Sisco telephoned him on the plane to say that Cairo would give "careful study" to the ideas he had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mrs. Meir to Visit Sweden

STOCKHOLM, May 10 (UPI).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir will meet Swedish Premier Olof Palme and other Scandinavian leaders during an unofficial tour of northern Europe later this month, Swedish officials said today. Mrs. Meir will attend a meeting of the Socialist International in Helsinki on May 25-28. She is also expected to visit Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

Briefing at UN Set for Jarring On Rogers' Trip

UNITED NATIONS, May 10 (UPI).—UN Middle East negotiator Gunnar V. Jarring will return here sometime this week for a briefing on U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers's trip to Cairo and Jerusalem, a UN spokesman said today.

He will be briefed by the U.S. ambassador to the UN, George Bush.

Mr. Jarring is in Moscow, where he resumed his duties as Swedish ambassador to the Kremlin shortly after his New York talks on a Middle East settlement ground to a halt before Easter.

Foreign Money Influx Continues, Banks Say

By John M. Goshko

BONN, May 10 (WP).—The value of the deutsche mark shot up approximately 4 percent today in the wake of the West German government's decision to let the mark follow a floating rate of parity with the dollar.

In an effort to combat the inflow of inflation-producing dollars, the government last night withdrew the Bundesbank's commitment to support the dollar at an official exchange rate of between 3.63 and 3.69 marks to the dollar. Instead, for an indefinite period, the parity between the two currencies will be determined by free-market supply-and-demand pressures.

As a result, trading today on West German foreign exchanges —the first since the exchanges were closed last Wednesday—saw the exchange value between the mark and the dollar follow an erratic course of ups and downs.

At times, the dollar appeared to be slipping more than 5 percent to a new low. However, it regained some ground, and officials of the foreign exchange market finally set the dollar's rate for the day at 3.5250—about 4 percent below the suspended minimum parity of 3.63.

Guidance to Traders

Under the floating system, this daily rate is tantamount to an unofficial, nonbinding advisory estimate of what price the dollar appears to be selling at. It is important as guidance to traders and it also serves as the guideline for fixing the exchange rate on transactions made during the day but settled at a later date.

Despite the generally confused state of the market, most banking sources seemed to be agreed that a large volume of foreign currency was still moving into Germany. They said this included not only dollars but also British pounds, French francs and, in lesser volume, most of the other free-world currencies.

Banking experts ascribed this continued inflow to expectations that floating, with its tendency to drive the mark upward, will eventually result in an outright revaluation of the mark.

In announcing the floating move last night, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government insisted that once the crisis of the dollar deluge is stemmed, it intends to return the mark to the suspended parity.

However, this pledge is regarded with extreme skepticism in banking circles. There, the feeling is that the higher parity established by floating will be virtually impossible to reverse when the time comes to set a new official peg.

Rush to Buy

For this reason, the mark's position in the money market today was somewhat comparable to the shares of a "hot" issue on a stock exchange. Holders of speculative money see it as a

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Bonn Limits Nonresident Fiscal Moves

Temporary Controls Will Curb Interest

BONN, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The West German government announced today that nonresidents will be temporarily barred from purchasing several domestic money market instruments.

The measure is part of a government ordinance that makes interest payments on nonresident deposits subject to special permission, the Economics Ministry said in making the announcement.

Nonresidents' savings accounts below the amount of 50,000 marks, fixed deposits and deposits on notice are exempted from the need to obtain special permission for interest payments.

Among the money market instruments that nonresidents temporarily will not be allowed to purchase are deutsche mark treasury bills, non interest-bearing treasury bills, storage agency bills, commercial bills endorsed by German banks and made out in marks and bank-endorsed bills, made out by West German banks and accepted by resident credit institutes, the ministry said.

The ordinance makes it clear that purchases by nonresidents of such money market instruments are banned only if they contain a re-purchasing clause for the seller at a fixed price.

Foreign exchange experts explained that in practice, this means that West German banks cannot borrow abroad against money market instruments.

Swiss Reject Controls

ZURICH, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss National Bank said today that it does not plan to order a halt in interest payments on foreign exchange deposits.

Told that the Bundesbank has reportedly issued such instructions to West German banks, Hans Stahel, head of the Swiss National Bank's Foreign Exchange Department, said, "This is out of the question for us."

Pentagon Concerned on GIs

U.S. Regards Crisis as Ended; No Plans to Bolster the Dollar

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 10 (IHT).—With the monetary crisis in Europe apparently over for the moment, the U.S. Treasury indicated today that it would take no immediate action to bolster the dollar.

But the United States would "continue to review with foreign authorities their investment needs arising out of the recent dollar inflows," the Treasury said in a statement.

The brief comment said that the international currency markets "appear to be adjusting in orderly fashion to the various decisions of several European countries with respect to their exchange rate policies.

"No immediate action by the United States is called for," the Treasury said.

The Pentagon, meanwhile, expressed concern that the purchasing power of American troops based in Germany would be cut by the West German government's decision to let the mark "float" in relation to the dollar.

"Any time something happens that puts a financial strain on our armed forces, we are concerned," Brig. Gen. Daniel S. James, Defense Department spokesman, said.

"Naturally when the mark floats, it hurts the GIs because things cost more, but we can't go changing pay every time the mark goes up or down."

In the past, the monthly housing allowance for U.S. servicemen living off-base has been increased. This remained a possibility in the present situation. But Gen. James gave no indication that this was in the works, commenting that it was too early to predict how far—and in which direction—the mark would float.

Yesterday's action by Germany and the Netherlands to allow their currencies to seek their own exchange level with the dollar, a violation of the rules set for members by the International Monetary Fund, was not challenged last night by the IMF's directors.

After a four-hour meeting, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Monetary Reserves Soar in Switzerland

ZURICH, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss national bank said today its foreign currency reserves for the week ended May 7 rose by 3.037 billion Swiss francs ($704 million at the then prevailing rate of exchange) to 7.358 billion francs, while gold reserves remained unchanged at 12.144 billion francs.

The increase was mainly the result of support purchases of the dollar before the central bank ceased its support operations last Wednesday.

Army in Firm Control

Much of Pakistan Slaughter Laid to Internal Eastern Feud

The following dispatch is by one of the six foreign newsmen allowed into East Pakistan this week by the Pakistani government for a tour with official escorts.

By Malcolm W. Browne

RAJSHAHI, Pakistan, May 10 (NYT).—The crushing force of West Pakistan's military operation against the Bengali separatists has apparently destroyed all serious armed opposition in East Pakistan.

This city, which used to have a population of 100,000, stands on the east bank of the muddy, sluggish Ganges River, with India on the opposite shore 3,000 yards away. Border towns like this were political strongholds of the now-banned separatist Awami League, which won a sweeping victory in the national legislative election Dec. 7.

The national army, made up mostly of Punjabis from West Pakistan, struck against the separatists throughout East Pakistan on March 25, and by mid-April, apparently, the army's campaign was virtually completed.

Last-ditch opposition in border regions was swiftly squelched, and although army patrols still draw occasional sniper fire, the eastern wing of this divided nation seems firmly under control.

The cost to all concerned has been agony. Newsmen have seen tens of thousands of leveled or gutted buildings. In the towns, concrete walls are pocked by hundreds of bullets where firing squads did their work. Bodies were dumped in community wells, and general desolation testifies to the ferocity of events.

Precisely how it all happened is not apparent, since testimony is totally conflicting, depending on the point of view of the witness.

The army and the civilian "Peace Committees" it has established throughout the east region say that the bulk of the destruction and the slaughter was perpetrated by the rebels, or Indian troops infiltrated across the border.

But newsmen often are approached in the streets by Bengalis who slip up and whisper a few words before darting out of sight of the ever present Peace Committee members.

Most of the Peace Committee members, to whom the army has delegated a certain measure of civil administration, are Moslem Biharis, who moved to Pakistan from India when the two nations were carved out of British India in 1947.

Business and trade in East Pakistan is largely in the hands of Biharis, who are a small minority among the local Bengalis. The latter are mostly Moslems, but there is a substantial Hindu minority.

Resentment on the part of many impoverished Bengalis toward the somewhat more prosperous Biharis was a factor in the Bengali separatist movement in the recent conflict. The impression, based on hundreds of interviews, is that when it seemed that the Awami League was about to come to power, Bengalis in some communities slaughtered the Biharis and looted and burned their homes.

Biharis' Revenge

The Bengalis in the national army revolted to join the separatists. When the predominantly Punjabi army of West Pakistan smashed its way into the eastern wing, it had ready allies among the Biharis, most of whom were spoiling for revenge.

The magnitude of the slaughter that followed has sickened most observers. As a result of the violence, most of the Bengalis and nearly all of the large Hindu minority in towns such as this one have fled. Here, the block of buildings making up the main market area of the city lies smashed, apparently by mortar fire from army units that took the town April 14.

Some five-story buildings with ornately decorated wooden balconies still stand in the area, but some of them have their upper floors in ruins from the shelling.

Much of the city, however, is untouched by shellfire, and bicycle rickshaws and street vendors have begun once more to ply the streets. The town again has its water, electricity and communications, and even a complaint bureau.

Radio Captured

NEW DELHI, May 10 (UPI).—The Pakistan government said today that its troops in East Pakistan have captured a radio transmitter used to direct "Indian armed infiltrators" in their operations to assist East Pakistan rebels.

Radio Pakistan broadcast an official statement from Dacca, East Pakistan, saying troops captured the transmitter during mopping-up operations in the Khulna area, 100 miles southwest of Dacca. The statement said the set was operated by Indians.

Seizure of the transmitter, which was linked to 24 substations, brought the cessation of activities by "infiltrators and saboteurs" in the Khulna area, Radio Pakistan said.

Indian news agencies reported heavy fighting Sunday at Akhoura, an important rail and road crossing about three miles from the Indian federal territory of Tripura.

The agencies, quoting a "Free Bengal Radio" broadcast, said severe fighting was also taking place around Comilla, a garrison town, 30 miles south of Akhoura and four miles from the Tripura border.

Karachi Dooms Slayer of Pole

KARACHI, Pakistan, May 10 (Reuters).—A special military court today sentenced to death a Pakistan International Airlines truck driver, Feroze Mohammad, 33, for the murder of Poland's deputy foreign minister, Zygfryd Wolniak, 48, by plowing into him with a truck at the airport here last November.

The truck driver was also sentenced to die for the murder of three other Pakistanis in the incident.

The court found him guilty of deliberately driving the truck into a reception line for Poland's then President Marian Spychalski, killing Mr. Wolniak, two photographers and Pakistan's deputy intelligence chief. The court said Mr. Spychalski was the intended victim but the truck missed him by inches.



United Press International.

ACQUA ROMANA—These Romans drink from an emergency water-tank as the city's water crisis stretched to its third consecutive day. More than half the city's population is without water as they wait for a new aqueduct to be integrated into the municipal water supply system.

2-Day Hotel Workers' Strike In Italy Discommodes Tourists

ROME, May 10 (AP).—Italy's 220,000 hotel workers—from seaside resorts in the south to Alpine inns—joined a growing wave of damaging strikes today.

In Rome, uncollected garbage almost reached the first floor of buildings.

There were no policemen to direct the chaotic traffic. The affianced couldn't get married and the dead buried.

Labor's spring offensive—which in April crippled large sectors in industry, commerce, transportation and public services—began to inconvenience tourists, whose spending represents a vital part of the country's income.

A visitor arriving in Rome had to carry his own luggage at the airport because of strikes by porters.

Few Hotel Services

Hotel managers told their guests that they would have to make their own beds, that water was scarce—more than half the city lacked water because of work on an aqueduct—and even switchboard service would be intermittent.

"It's embarrassing," the manager of a major Rome hotel said. "We are booked solid. Just about everybody wants room service. It's impossible."

The plush Excelsior Hotel on Via Veneto in the heart of town bluntly told its guests: "We have a hotel, but no service." The management said that it had to direct its guests to nearby restaurants for food.

The hotel workers struck for 48 hours for higher wages and other benefits. Truck drivers hauling freight also went on a two-day nationwide strike.

Much of Rome's troubles, at the height of the spring tourist season, were the result of a strike by municipal employees for better pay and improved working conditions.

Despite the inconveniences, only a few tourists departed in disgust.

"I don't call Rome very civilized," Mrs. Dorothy Ruhl said. "But I'm not going anywhere. I came all the way from East Greenwich, Conn., and I'm going to see everything in Rome regardless."

But a South American visitor, after a one-day look at Rome, snapped:

"This is chaos and anarchy. I'm going home." The departures were few, however, according to hotels and travel agencies. Cancellations were even fewer, they said.

'Ground Rules' for Future

Sen. Stennis, Hawk, Asks Curb On Presidential War Powers

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT).—Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., who has been a strong advocate of the Vietnam policies of Presidents Johnson and Nixon, said yesterday that he would sponsor legislation that would prohibit a President from involving the United States in another extended war without congressional approval.

The legislation would not apply to any presidential action related to the current conflict in Indochina but would, Sen. Stennis said, set "ground rules" for the future.

Sen. Stennis is chairman of the Armed Services Committee and has considerable prestige on military matters.

Under his proposal, a President could send troops to war without a congressional declaration of war only to repel an attack against the United States or to protect American citizens abroad.

Even in these instances, the troops would have to be withdrawn within 30 days unless Congress had given its sanction to the action.

Shifts Responsibility

In an interview televised on the American Broadcasting Company's "Issues and Answers" program, Sen. Stennis said the purpose of his resolution was to put "the responsibility [for a war] where it belongs, on the people's representatives."

He said: "I am interested and have been for a long while in returning more strictly to the Constitution of the United States, which plainly says Congress shall have the power to declare war."

The Stennis proposal is similar to legislation offered earlier this year by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and to another measure offered by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo.

The Javits measure, however, would restrict the President from entering into new hostilities in Southeast Asia, while Sens. Stennis and Eagleton would specifically exclude anything related to the Indochina conflict.

To Avoid Debate

Sen. Stennis said he would exempt any presidential initiative "that is immediately and directly connected with the war that is now going on" because he did not "want to foul up and smoke up the resolution with a debate about the present war."

He said that one advantage of requiring a declaration of war was that it would force Congress to give deeper consideration to military actions.

If the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, used by President Johnson as his authority for expanding the Vietnam war, had been explicitly a declaration of war, Sen. Stennis said, a great deal more consideration would have been given to it.

It is not clear what position the Nixon administration will take on the Stennis proposal. If the Stennis measure, or something similar to it, commands enough bipartisan support in Congress, however, the administration might not oppose it.

Sen. Stennis did not say whether he had discussed his proposal with the administration or with military leaders. He is normally in such close contact with the Pentagon, however, that it is thought likely here that he has at least obtained assurances that the military would not vigorously oppose the measure.



Sen. John Stennis

Affects Battalion of Americal

Phaseout Begins in Vietnam For Last Full U.S. Division

SAIGON, May 10 (AP).—The U.S. Command today announced the beginning of the phaseout of the last full-strength American division in Vietnam. An infantry battalion consisting of 920 troops has been taken out of combat south of Da Nang in preparation for deactivation.

The unit was the Fifth Battalion, 46th Infantry, 198th Infantry Brigade of the Americal Division.

Named for a division which served in the Pacific in World War II, and then disbanded, the Americal Division is known as the hard luck outfit of the Vietnam war. Its record has been marred by numerous incidents, of which the My Lai massacre is the most notorious.

Officially known as the 23d Infantry Division, the Americal was once the largest in the U.S. Army, with a strength of some 24,000 men.

At the same time U.S. headquarters announced the deactivation of the 2,215-man U.S. Marine Force Logistic Command at Da Nang.

The moves are part of President Nixon's latest increment of troop cutbacks that will reduce the authorized U.S. strength in Vietnam to 184,000 by next Dec. 1 from a peak of 543,000 and nine full Army and Marine divisions in April 1969.

A weekly strength summary issued today reported American troop strength from earlier cuts had dropped by 6,300 last week to 367,100, not including about 17,800 Navy personnel with U.S. Seventh Fleet ships operating off the coast of Vietnam in support of the Indochina war.

Meanwhile, the allied commands reported 66 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks with a heavy loss of South Vietnamese lives during unilaterally declared cease-fires by both sides for Buddha's birthday.

Saigon headquarters said 56 South Vietnamese were killed and 36 were wounded. The dead included 41 civilians, 36 of them aboard a sampan water taxi that hit two mines on a river near the Demilitarized Zone. Of the wounded, 16 were civilians.

A total of 34 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers were reported killed.

The 48-hour Viet Cong cease-fire ended at 7 a.m. Saigon time today. The 24-hour allied truce ended at noon yesterday.

Roadblocks After Immolations

HUE, South Vietnam, May 10 (UPI).—U.S. military police manned roadblocks near U.S. base camps today in hopes of preventing any incidents stemming from the suicides of a Buddhist nun and a monk who burned themselves to death over the weekend in peace demonstrations.

U.S. Navy Ends Bell Bottoms on Work Uniforms

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI).—Now that the fashion world has caught up with the Navy's bell-bottom trousers, the Navy is abandoning the flared trousers on its working uniforms. The Navy is also making the big switch from buttoned flies to zippers.

The bell bottoms and buttons will continue to adorn the blue and white uniforms worn when sailors are not doing manual labor. But the new trim-line working trousers started in service in April and the old dungarees must be cast aside by June 30, 1973.

Navy officers said it was the first major change in uniforms since World War II.

U.S. Sees Crisis as Ended, Won't Bolster Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

fund's board issued a carefully drafted statement that avoided direct disapproval of the actions.

Both Bonn and the Hague, the statement said, had "assured the fund with respect to resumption of the maintenance of the limits around parity, in the interest of the smooth functioning of the international monetary system." By inference, the IMF expressed the hope that the old fixed rates would be restored.

The fund added that in its consultation on ways to cope "with the difficulties presently facing its members," it would seek to "maintain and strengthen the basic principles of the Bretton Woods system."

But the statement added that "the recent disturbances demonstrate the need to improve the international adjustment process and to bring about a better coordination among members with respect to their internal and external policies."

Although the IMF must take the position that the German float is technically in violation of its fixed-exchange rules, the fund's executive directors prominently mentioned the technique in a report to last year's annual meeting in Copenhagen. They said that it was one of three ways "which would facilitate a speedier response to an emerging or imminent fundamental disequilibrium."

At the time, the directors said they had "not come to a final view" but reported that the "transitional float" could be one of three ways that might promote "the most smooth and effective operation" of the international monetary system.

Meanwhile, analysts in New York international monetary circles reacted with almost detached coolness to the currency realignment. Some said that it would have only minimal impact on Wall Street. Many said that it was too early to predict what effect it would have on the international monetary field. But some said that an improvement in the whole system was long overdue.

In the stock market, the Dow Jones industrial average declined 6.67 to 930.30 at 1 p.m.

In Cambridge, Mass., Nobel prize-winning economist Paul A. Samuelson saw the currency fluctuations as "a very good thing... not a defeat for the dollar."

He told a UPI reporter, who called at his office at the Massachussetts Institute of Technology, that the German decision "is very much in line with what I had hoped would happen."

"This is a step in the right direction of equilibrium... It is good for the dollar, because in my judgement the dollar was overvalued. And it is good for the West German mark, because in my view the mark was undervalued.

"Both of them will benefit from the movement toward equilibrium."

He was "especially pleased the Dutch are going along... and letting their currency float," Mr. Samuelson said. "I wish the French had gone along with the Germans." He praised the revaluation upward of the Swiss franc and the Austrian schilling, too, as "a movement in the right direction."

"Now, if only we can have a healthy little crisis in Japan, we might get some upward floating of the yen," he added.

Rogers Reports to Nixon on Mideast Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

brought with him from Jerusalem. These ideas were understood to include clarifications of the Israeli position on an interim settlement to reopen the Suez Canal. Presumably Egypt will relay its decisions to Washington, which will then convey them to Israel.

Despite the evident role the United States has undertaken, U.S. officials continue to balk at the term "middleman" or "intermediary" to describe Washington's efforts. UN peace envoy Gunnar V. Jarring is the "intermediary" and the United States has been taking care to avoid appearing to usurp his job. Time and again U.S. officials restate their hope that an interim solution to reopen the canal will enhance Mr. Jarring's opportunities to get an overall settlement.

If there is one overwhelming impression that comes out of the Rogers trip, however, it is that the secretary himself returns home with tremendous confidence in the process of diplomacy, and in himself as a polished practitioner of the art.

A year ago, he is fond of reminding diplomats and journalists, there was daily shelling and bombing and killing, and an abiding sense of hopelessness that peace could ever be negotiated. Now, for nine months, there has been a cease-fire. The killing has stopped, talks are going on.

Now, as a result of the U.S. initiative, there is the slim hope that something can become engaged in the way of the interim settlement. Both sides agree the canal should be reopened, Mr. Rogers said in a press conference in Rome Saturday night. Both agree Israel must withdraw, although there is clearly no meeting of the minds on how far that withdrawal must be. Egyptians are saying there is no need to cross the canal in force. Israelis let it be known that some soldiers might, after all, be acceptable on the east bank—depending on the arrangements that are made.

Several hours after his talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Mr. Rogers sat down in Jerusalem with Israeli Premier Golda Meir to impress upon her that now was a unique time to grasp at an agreement. At the Knesset (parliament) the next day, he repeatedly heard that the plan that bears his name is widely opposed, and that more than insubstantial alterations of frontiers in an overall settlement would be required.

On an interim arrangement, Mr. Rogers received some encouragement, but it is on the specifics that the problems are bound to arise.

The secretary started off on his trip with the hope of narrowing the gap between the parties and of developing momentum in the negotiations. For now the momentum is here. As for his other goal, he thinks he has narrowed the chasm that existed, but he is the first to admit that a wide gap remains.

Quakers Give Hanoi Surgical Equipment

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (AP).—An officer of the American Friends Service Committee is in Hanoi to deliver a shipment of open-heart surgery equipment to the North Vietnamese Health Ministry, the committee announced.

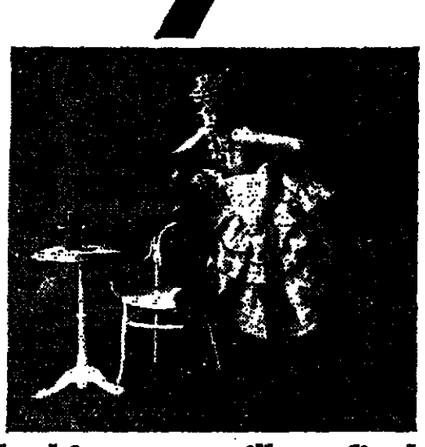
Charles Read, secretary of the international service division of the AFSC, flew to Hanoi on the International Control Commission airplane last Tuesday for a week's stay.

A committee spokesman said the gift "is in line with a long-standing Quaker policy of giving aid to both sides."

French Jockey Takes Life

CANNES, May 10 (Reuters).—Jean-Luc Durry, 20, once one of France's most promising young jockeys, has committed suicide, police here said today. They gave no details. Mr. Durry, at 17, rode more than 50 winners in his first full season. But last year he started to have weight problems and found it difficult to get rides, police said.

French Myth?



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'6' Near Pa To Offer U On Financi

May Be Given To Rippon Toda

(Continued from Pag

ain has indicated it co by the end of the five-ye sition period in 1978, before.

Therefore, say the Fre community will give regressive refunds on thi during the five years, the British payments to percentage of the fina during the first year, higher percentage by th year and only the full an the end of 1978.

It still leaves to be ne these crucial percentages Britain holds to be the the problem. In other w the British spokesman night, the figures just there.

It now seems clear that major problem to be ne that of British imports Zealand dairy products, be cleared up before M pidou and Mr. Heath ho Paris summit meeting ne This subject is accepted haps the "most emotional and is being put aside u others are settled.

The question of Britis ing balances was also d and Dutch Finance Hendrik Witteveen sa French were "a little les But he said the French given in on their insiste Britain begin reducing i ing balances by 5 percent from 1973.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ported still highly upset weekend financial deci float the German mar Dutch gulder. Mr. Giscar taing reportedly indicat France would not partici the community's econom monetary unions so long currencies were floating.

Israel Dela Debate Ove Rogers Vis

JERUSALEM, May 10 (The Israeli government shelved plans for a parliar debate on the visit last Secretary of State Willi Rogers and prospects for terim agreement to reop Suez Canal.

The Voice of Israel rad the government had inform Knesset (parliament) committee, which arrang agenda for such debates there will be no debate this

Members of parliament for the debate yesterda political sources had s probably would be held W day after Premier Golds had made a full report Knesset on the Rogers ta

The decision to postp came after Mrs. Meir co privately with senior members. It followed stat by Foreign Minister Abba and Ambassador to Wash Yitzhak Rabin that Mr. R Middle East peace-seekin sion had made no di change in the situation.

In a farewell statement his departure from Tel Av port Saturday, Mr. Roge he believed the mission "ha rowed the gap between Isr Egypt" although the gulf b the two adversaries still wa

Mr. Eban told a televisi dience last night, "I won the bridging of the gap is near. It is not a lost p But it is not a matter of or two."

Before leaving Tel Aviv to return to his Washingto Mr. Rabin said, "It is to to discuss the chances of a all peace agreement—ar early to say anything ab chances of a partial agr being reached."

Political sources said th ernment apparently had to shelve the debate temp because it is still awaiting port on the talks Joseph J. assistant secretary of sta in Cairo yesterday.

WEATHE

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ALGARVE	18	64	Sunr
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Part
ANKARA	16	60	Very
ATHENS	22	72	Very
BEIRUT	22	72	Part
BELGRADE	22	72	Part
BERLIN	19	66	Part
BRUSSELS	20	68	Part
BUDAPEST	23	73	Clou
CAIRO	29	84	Sunr
CASABLANCA	18	66	Part
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Part
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Part
DUBLIN	13	55	Clou
EDINBURGH	17	63	Very
FLORENCE	27	81	Sunr
FRANKFURT	19	66	Part
GENEVA	24	75	Part
HELSINKI	18	64	Very
ISTANBUL	16	61	Very
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LONDON	17	63	Over
MADRID	22	72	Part
MILAN	25	77	Part
MONTREAL	17	63	Clea
MOSCOW	16	61	Very
MUNICH	17	63	Very
NEW YORK	16	61	Part
NICE	23	73	Sunr
OSLO	19	66	Very
PARIS	23	73	Part
PRAGUE	15	59	Over
ROME	27	81	Very
SOFIA	19	66	Very
STOCKHOLM	19	66	Very
TEL AVIV	24	75	Part
TUNIS	22	72	Clou
VENICE	23	73	Clou
VIENNA	19	66	Over
WARSAW	19	66	Sunn
WASHINGTON	22	72	Very
ZURICH			

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1200 GMT, others at 1200

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U.S. Parties Act to Enroll Young Voters

Registration Levels May Tip '72 Election

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT).—The Republican and Democratic parties have begun preliminary efforts to recruit the new voters who will be between 18 and 21 years of age in 1973—and the initial evidence suggests that the Democrats will attract the larger share of them. The Voting Rights Act of 1970 gave the franchise to young people in federal elections. A proposed 20th amendment to the Constitution, extending the vote in state and local elections, may be ratified before November of next year.

To date, 26 states have ratified the amendment and backers of the proposal report that several legislatures now in session are on the verge of approving it. Approval of 38 states is required for adoption of the amendment. Most political scientists and many politicians have assumed that the 11.4 million potential new voters thus created would tend to vote very lightly, and that those who voted would split more or less in the same proportion as the remainder of the electorate—thus creating no great political shift.

A few recent developments indicate that those assumptions may be incorrect.

Maryland Vote

In the special primary election in Maryland's First Congressional District on April 13, for example, the registration was relatively low, mainly because the procedures were difficult and the timing of the election was unusual.

Only 6 percent of those between 18 and 21 signed up to take part in the voting for a successor to former Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton—about the same number who registered for a special election in South Carolina in March.

Of those who registered, however, 35.4 percent voted, twice the percentage for the electorate taken as a whole. Willard Morris, Maryland's election law administrator, said the lesson of the balloting seemed to be "If you can find a way to register them, they'll vote."

The corollary to Mr. Morris's comment would appear to be: Where they register, they'll register heavily Democratic.

50 Percent Democratic

The conservative newspaper Human Events reported earlier this month that in Orange County, California, one of whose congressional representatives is a member of the John Birch Society, the first 925 new registration affidavits showed 50 percent Democratic, 30 percent Republican and 20 percent unaffiliated.

A national Gallup poll published on April 18 showed that 6 percent of potential voters between 18 and 21 considered themselves Republicans, 42 percent considered themselves Democrats and 42 percent considered themselves independents.

Presumably, the Gallup survey included representatives of all segments of the new voting group, which is composed of 4.9 million students, 4.1 million workers, 1.6 million housewives and 800,000 armed forces members.

The students would appear to be the most heavily Democratic group.

According to Philip Seib, a 22-year-old Princeton graduate who is coordinating a youth drive for the Democratic National Committee, a pilot registration program at Arizona State University this year produced Democratic registration in a 4-to-1 ratio.

Mitchell Praises Police in Arrests Of Demonstrators

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said today he hoped other cities would follow the example of Washington's police last week with massive arrests of anti-war demonstrators.

Mr. Mitchell stressed that President Nixon fully shared "these sentiments" in defending the arrest of 12,000 militant protesters during last week's anti-war protests.

The Senate today approved by voice vote a resolution praising Washington Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson and his men, as well as military personnel who aided in coping with the protests. Mr. Wilson's leadership was cited as a primary reason that disorder and damage to public and private property was held to a minimum."

Dismissing criticism that many of those arrested were deprived of some of their rights, Mr. Mitchell suggested that if Hitler's "Brownshirts" had been similarly stopped in Germany 40 years ago, "the world might have been spared a whole era of violence and misery."

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Associated Press.

A TYPICAL DAY—These two youngsters stop in Lafayette Park near the White House to watch the latest demonstration. This time it's the American Nazi party on parade. The capital has had some kind of protest almost daily for the last month.

In Spandau, World's Costliest Prisoner

Hess Marks 30th Year in Prison

LONDON, May 10 (UPI).—Thirty years ago today, Nazi Deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess parachuted into Scotland in one of the most bizarre episodes of World War II. Today, Hess lives in West Berlin's Spandau Prison—alone, but hardly forgotten.

The British are still pressing for his release.

In West Germany, right-wing political groups renamed streets in Munich and other Bavarian cities to Rudolf Hess Strasse as part of their campaign to free the 77-year-old man.

But above it all, the Russians remained unmoved.

Spandau once was the home of numerous convicted Nazi war criminals. One by one they were released, until today only the thin, sunken-eyed Hess remains.

Except for his jailers, he sees only those he wants to see—and they are few. Last year, for the first time, Hess agreed to receive his wife.

It was the first time he had seen her since he said goodbye 30 years ago and, on May 10, 1941, took off alone on a flight to the British Isles—a flight he later was to describe as a "peace mission."

Hess was convicted with other Nazis at Nuremberg.

In recent years, the British, French and American Allies of the four powers that control Spandau have indicated their willingness to see the failing old man freed. The Russians have been adamant that he stay.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home recently asked Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to reconsider the case for releasing Hess.

Message to Envoy

Airey Neave, Conservative member of Parliament, said Sir Alec had taken up the issue last week with Mikhail Smirnovsky, the Soviet ambassador, and asked that Britain's wishes be conveyed to Mr. Gromyko.

But as of today, Mr. Neave said, there had been no reply.

Mr. Neave suggested an alternative—that Hess be released during those periods when guard duty fell to the three Western Allied powers, and that he return to Spandau when the Russians were guarding the prison.

In Berlin, Hess's lawyer, Alfred Seidl, said he had sent a telegram to President Nixon urging that the prisoner be turned loose. But as of today, he added, he had received no reply from Washington.

Most Expensive Prisoner

WEST BERLIN, May 10 (Reuters).—Hess is the world's most expensive prisoner. Spandau costs West Berlin some 500,000 marks a year.

On Peremptory Challenge

5th Judge Disqualifies Self From the Angela Davis Case

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., May 10 (UPI).—Judge Alan Lindsay today disqualified himself from the Angela Davis conspiracy case on the motion of Ruchell Magee, Miss Davis's co-defendant.

Judge Lindsay was the fifth judge to withdraw from the case after defense challenges. The case has been bogged down in pretrial motions for months.

Judge Lindsay said he would notify the presiding judge of the Marin County Superior Court to appoint a successor, but the matter eventually was expected to wind up with the State Judicial Council, which appointed Judge Lindsay.

Judge Lindsay ruled that a challenge by Magee to his qualifications made last week was peremptory—a right Magee can exercise only once but against which a judge has no recourse.

Courthouse Shootout

Magee, 31, and Miss Davis, 27, are charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in connection with the Aug. 7, 1970, Marin County Courthouse shootout in which a judge and three others were killed.

Judge Lindsay only last week had staved off a challenge to his qualifications by Miss Davis, whose lawyers said he was a white racist. But against Magee's peremptory challenge, he had no choice but to withdraw.

Magee Overshadows Miss Davis So Far

By Earl Caldwell

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., May 10 (NYT).—They came at first out of their support for Miss Davis but it is Magee, the inmate from San Quentin prison, they now cheer in the courtroom.

"It's amazing," one observer said of Magee "He's become a real folk hero."

That may be a matter for debate, but it is clear that Magee is the center of attention in the pretrial hearings.

The crowds of the militant young who came to the court for each hearing were attracted by Miss Davis. And it is Miss Davis who also attracts the dozens of newsmen who cover each proceeding.

But in the two hearings that were held here last week it was Magee who dominated the action. And it was also Magee who brought an abrupt halt to the proceedings when he unexpectedly issued his peremptory challenge.

What is holding up the hearings is Magee's insistence that he be permitted to defend himself. As the court continues to refuse his request, he continues to use his own legal knowledge to frustrate the court.

And while the arguments go on, Miss Davis remains imprisoned and awaits an unraveling of the issues so that arguments might be heard on the motions of her lawyers. They have asked that the indictment against her be dismissed and that she be released on bail.

"She could say the hell with Magee but she won't do it," one of her attorneys said privately. "She understands that he has been so messed over that he doesn't trust any lawyers and that he is right in wanting to defend himself. She's just decided to sweat it out and not press for her freedom until this thing with Magee is settled."

Miss Davis is accused of purchasing the guns used in the shooting. Magee, according to grand jury testimony, fired the shotgun blast that killed the judge.

Soviet Moon Vehicle Compiles 3-D Maps

MOSCOW, May 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's robot moonmobile began a new lunar day by making detailed three-dimensional maps with stereoscopic photographic techniques, the Soviet news agency, Tass, said today.

Tass said that Lunokhod-1 began work on Friday at the end of a two-week lunar night. In three communications sessions between Friday and yesterday, Tass said, "stereoscopic pictures of the surface were taken with the vehicle making minor movements and the same section was photographed from different vantage points at close range."

Mitchell May Assume Direction

Nixon Thinking Toward 1972 As Campaign Picks Up Speed

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT).—Without completely shedding the "presidential" hat he pledged to wear after the disappointing 1970 elections, President Nixon has begun to channel larger amounts of his time and the resources of his staff to the political tests which await him in 1972.

And, bit by bit, the essential ingredients of a strategy designed to win re-election are becoming increasingly clear.

Publicly, Mr. Nixon is addressing himself with greater frequency and fanfare to elements of the constituency which carried him to power more than two years ago but which have grown restless with some of the administration's policies.

Privately, meanwhile, a skeleton campaign operation has been established in an office on Pennsylvania Avenue and new faces have been added to the White House staff to help sell the President and his policies. Some of his senior people have quietly shifted their energies from the creation of policy to the task of consolidating Mr. Nixon's grip on the bureaucracy and merchandising the legislative agenda already before Congress.

New Calculations

Behind the tone and tempo of Mr. Nixon's activity lies a set of basic political calculations. The first is that while Mr. Nixon cannot lose points by ending the Indochina war and stabilizing the economy, he may not win points either, in part because the country is not likely to reward the achievement of objectives it has been conditioned to expect anyway.

The second calculation is that the Democrats remain superior in the industrial Northeast. Even New Jersey, which Nixon won in 1968, is highly vulnerable to Democratic assault. The President must make certain that he recaptures the affection of those who carried him to victory in the South, the border states, the Midwest and West two years ago.

The urgency of Nixon's task has been reinforced by the polls, which have shown a steady erosion of support even among the faithful. Efforts to reverse the trend earlier in the year by exposing Nixon to the public in a variety of newspaper and television interviews failed. The President himself told Barbara Walters of NBC that there was little he could do about his "image." Thus the decision was made to focus the President's energies on selected groups and issues, and that is what he has been doing for the past month.

Given the quickening pace of political activity on the part of the President and his aides, some observers here believe that the next logical step—and final confirmation of Nixon's interest in 1972—would be for Attorney General John Mitchell to leave his post at the Justice Department and assume direction of the campaign.

Mr. Mitchell has reportedly told friends he would prefer to remain at the Justice Department, but observers here believe that Mr. Nixon's recent rhetoric is merely a symphonic prelude to Mr. Mitchell's arrival, in September, to take charge of what is already a serious and sustained effort to recapture the White House.

Agnew's Feat An Impression On Chiropodists

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (Reuters).—Vice-President Spiro Agnew will be asked to accept the presentation of a plaster cast of a foot in a mouth.

The controversial Vice-President was named yesterday as winner of the first annual "foot and mouth" award made by a Philadelphia society of foot specialists.

"Just about every time he makes a major address he puts his foot in his mouth," said Dr. Sheldon Weintraub, chairman of the society. "For accuracy, the society would like to make an actual cast of one Mr. Agnew's feet. We have lots of pictures of his mouth, which is always open."

U.S. Grand Jury to Continue Its Probe in Berrigan Case

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 10 (AP).—The government said today a federal grand jury will continue into an alleged conspiracy to kidnap a presidential adviser and destroy government property and that it was "possible additional indictments would be returned."

The jury sitting since last December, has indicted the Rev. Philip Berrigan, imprisoned anti-war priest, and seven others of conspiring to kidnap Henry Kissinger and destroy draft-board records across the country.

William Connelly, a Justice Department lawyer, said there is no end in sight to the grand jury's work.

Mr. Connelly testified before U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman at civil contempt proceedings against three persons who refused to testify before the grand jury although they have been granted immunity from prosecution.

"The grand jury is continuing to inquire into certain unlawful activities, and it is possible additional indictments could be returned," Mr. Connelly said.

Testimony Needed

He said the testimony of George McVey, a Rochester, N.Y., dentist, and two college students, Theresa McHugh, 20, of Philadelphia, and William Gardiner, 21, Morristown, N.J., is necessary in the continuing investigation of the case.

Attorneys for the three had sought unsuccessfully to have the grand jury discharged.

They said the jury, in handing down indictments April 30 that increased the number of defendants from six to eight, completed its work and does not need to hear more witnesses.

Burton Caine, attorney for Miss McHughe said, "The grand jury is trying to gather more evidence and this is in violation of federal law and very serious business."

Public Interest

Mr. Connelly, however, said it is in the public interest to force Miss McHugh and the others to testify.

Mr. McVey has refused to tell the grand jury whether he participated in any discussions concerning the kidnapping of a public official, Mr. Connelly said.

The three claim their constitutional rights would be violated if they were forced to testify and maintain that they could be charged with a crime on the basis of their testimony.

The grand jury indictments accuse Father Berrigan of masterminding the plot from his prison cell to kidnap Henry Kissinger, blow up heating tunnels in federal buildings in Washington and destroy draft-board records across the country.

Earth Tremors in Italy

ARIANO IRPINO, Italy, May 10 (AP).—Eight overnight earthshocks in this mountain region 65 miles inland from Naples sent residents of a half dozen towns fleeing into the streets. Some of the tremors toppled walls of a few old buildings weakened in 1962 by a series of quakes.

U.S. Magazine On Calley Sees Him as Victim

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10 (WP).—A special magazine portraying 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr. in extremely sympathetic terms is being distributed throughout America, its publisher announced.

The 68-page magazine, which is selling on newsstands here for $1, is labeled "Collector's Edition." The caption says, "Lt. Calley: Guilty or Not. The first complete, exclusive story (illustrated)." Centered on the cover is a picture of Calley saluting with the caption—"The Scapegoat."

On the back cover of the publication is this question: "If the Viet Cong marched through Washington, D. C. or Main Street U.S.A., what would they do to our women and children?"

The magazine's publisher, David Zentner, said in a telephone interview that his firm, See Magazines Inc., had published a similar "collector's" magazine at the time of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1968. About 400,000 copies of the Calley issue have been printed.

An aide to Mr. Zentner said demand for the Calley magazine had been particularly heavy in the conservative South.

© Los Angeles Times

Queen to Visit Turkey

ANKARA, May 10 (Reuters).—Queen Elisabeth II will pay a state visit to Turkey from Oct. 18 to 25, the Foreign Ministry announced today. She will be accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne and will be returning the visit to Britain by President Cevdet Sunay four years ago.

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Thieves Say 1% of FBI Papers Deal With Organized Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

"manuals, routine forms and similar procedural materials."

A Feb. 26, 1971, document reports on telephone company cooperation with the FBI:

"Arrangements have been made through the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania Security Office, Philadelphia, for maintaining alphabetical telephone listings in the FBI Philadelphia office. These alphabetical telephone listings reflect all individuals who possess telephone service through Bell Telephone regardless of published or nonpublished telephones. It is to be noted that a nonpublished (NP) listing will show only subscriber's name and address, no telephone number."

JDL Information

A member of B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League is cited in another document as a source for information about members of the militant Jewish Defense League. The document is a report on three members of JDL whose names were provided by the ADL man.

In the document, 12 JDL members under surveillance are listed, including a Philadelphia rabbi well known for his affiliation with the JDL.

"Protect" is written after the name of the ADL member's name.

The "Citizens' Commission" counts the JDL document as one of the two "right-wing" documents it says were among the entire number stolen. The other, on the Ku Klux Klan, also was among the documents received Saturday. It describes a Klan meeting with six persons present, all of whom are named. It also reports about future Klan meetings in Upper Darby, Oxford and Trevose, all suburban Philadelphia locations.

Another document indicates that Philadelphia Police Department surveillance of a peaceful demonstration by 100 persons protesting research on chemical weapons used in Vietnam included 18 policemen, two policewomen, two police officers, an unspecified number of police photographers and seven cruising police cars.

SALT Talks Chief For U.S. Returns To Washington

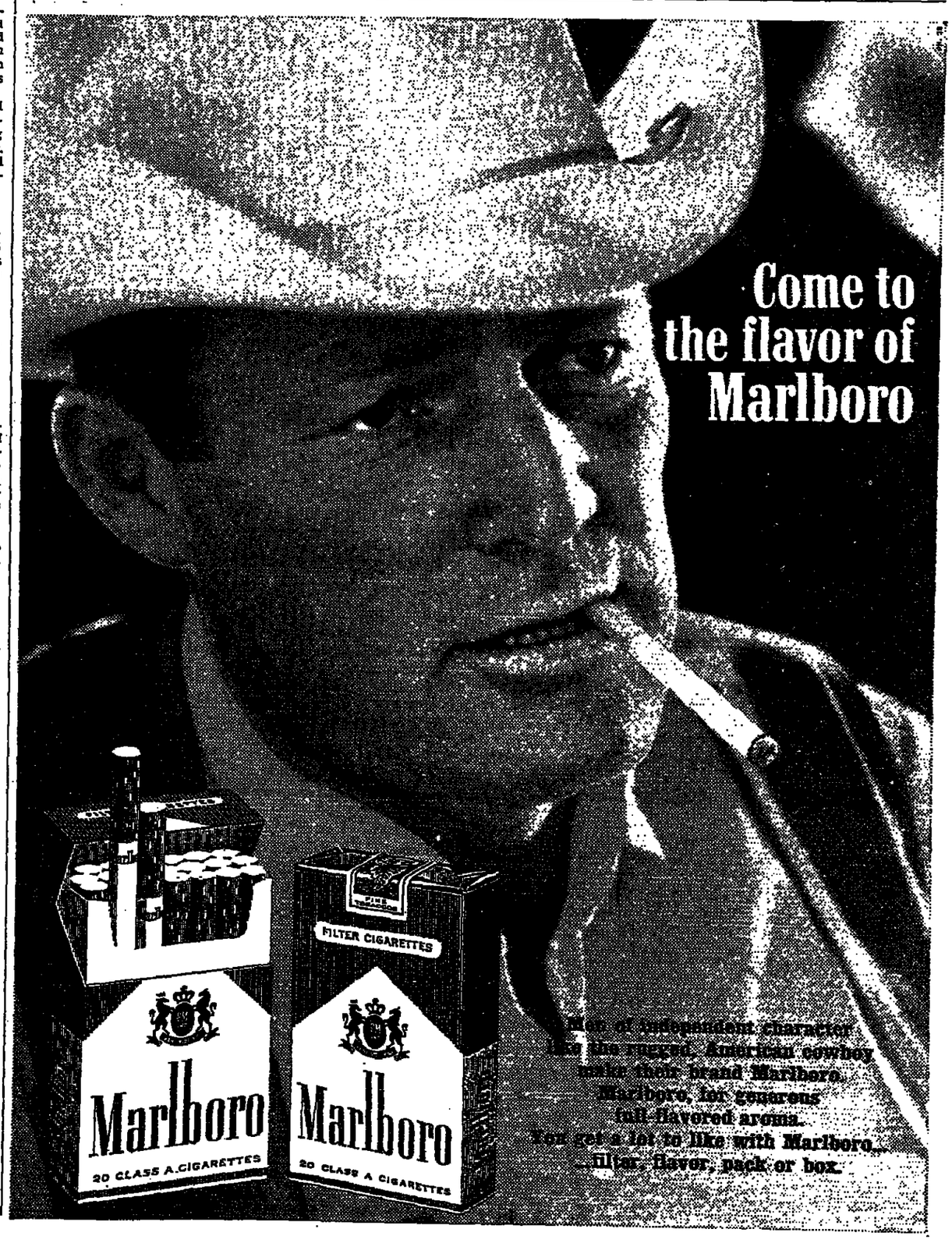
VIENNA, May 10 (UPI).—Gerard C. Smith, chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, flew to Washington today for meetings with President Nixon and other administration officials.

Officials said that Mr. Smith might stay as long as a week. They said that there probably would be no full SALT sessions until he returns, although Soviet and American experts will continue to meet daily in lower-level technical groups.

Diplomatic sources had said last week that Mr. Smith would leave soon for Washington. But his actual departure was not announced by the U.S. delegation until he had left Vienna.

Mr. Smith and the American delegation returned last night from a weekend outing with the Soviet delegation in the southern Austrian countryside. During the weekend, Mr. Smith and the Soviet leader, Vladimir S. Semenov, met privately while on a boat ride around Lake Woerthersee.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 4—Tuesday, May 11, 1971 *

'Cautious Optimism'

Now that Secretary of State Rogers has made his report to the President on his Mideast tour, there is a fair amount of public knowledge on the potential sticking points in negotiations for reopening the Suez Canal. What is still not known, however, are the possibilities of play and bargaining over these points. The best summary of the visits made by Mr. Rogers to Israel and Egypt is the old one: "cautious optimism."

This, however, is a good deal more than might have been feared when the secretary of state set out on his journeying. And that there is any optimism at all can be credited to Mr. Rogers: If he did not reopen the canal, he at least bridged it, by giving both sides the clear impression that the United States wanted a peaceful, agreed, mutually acceptable settlement of this issue—and, by extension, of the war.

Personal diplomacy is a technique that is susceptible of abuse and conducive to illusions. Summit meetings tend to give the public larger-than-life reflections of decisions—like the shadows cast by an Alpine sunrise—either for good or ill. Yalta looked much more promising, the confrontation between Eisenhower and Khrushchev in Paris after the U-2 episode appeared much more threatening, than the cold facts of each warranted.

But when two sides are reduced to shouting across the Suez Canal, such an intervention as that of Mr. Rogers can be useful. It is evident that he made it clear he did not visit either Cairo or Jerusalem with some decisively enticing carrot or some devastating stick (although both sides knew he had a collection of carrots and sticks at home) but that he was more interested in convincing President Sadat and Prime Minister Meir that their own interests demanded some reasonable solution. And, if the solution itself is still remote, both seem willing at least to listen, and perhaps even to talk to one another, by deputy.

Given the tensions and old mistrust that permeate the Middle East, this was no small feat. Obviously, Mr. Rogers could not have done it if there had not been a substantial degree of receptivity on the part of his hosts. But to make this fruitful took tact and sensitivity. Mr. Rogers appears to be well endowed with both.

Foreign Aid 'Shambles'

President Nixon's proposals for a radically revised foreign-aid program have provoked sharp initial criticism in Congress, some of it clearly warranted, some grossly unfair. Unless the administration and Congress can reconcile their differences and agree on the basic need for a substantial long-range international development effort, the nation's 24-year-old foreign-assistance program may indeed be reduced to the "shambles" Sen. Fulbright says it is.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman struck the first blow by releasing a five-year General Accounting Office compilation of faux pas in the aid program. There is nothing new about GAO horror stories concerning the misuse of overseas assistance. It is certainly proper for Congress to ferret out and try to correct such shortcomings. But these mistakes are not the totality of the aid program.

The current effort to assist in the development of nations deficient in the skills and resources needed for a modern industrial economy is far more difficult than the successful program of the fifties to aid in the reconstruction of Europe. Failures are inevitable in such a high-risk effort.

That does not mean the aid effort should be abandoned. On the contrary, the dangerously wide gap between the many poor nations and the few rich ones can be closed only if the United States and other developed nations try harder to build on the many substantial achievements of international assistance which critics too often ignore. The much-heralded "green revolution" for example, is no overnight miracle but the culmination of years of largely unsung assistance in many lands by this country and others.

Sen. Fulbright's most telling blow was directed at the practice of using foreign-aid funds "as a kind of diplomatic pork barrel —the granting of aid to purchase votes in the United Nations or to bolster a friendly government in crisis. This has led to the underwriting of projects that meet no sound development standards.

President Nixon has moved wisely to reduce the political component of American aid by channeling more funds through international organizations. He has also sought to make a clear distinction of purpose in the remaining bilateral program by separating purely development aid from "security" assistance. Other aspects of Mr. Nixon's new proposals, however, are less persuasive.

The President's plan to break up the existing Agency for International Development into three separate agencies, which has met a hostile reception in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is not likely to improve the efficiency or effectiveness of the American aid effort. The plan does call for a coordinator of development assistance, but it is questionable whether he would be able to gain the degree of control over diffuse programs that the AID administrator has achieved after years of experiment and experience. The last thing the much-overhauled aid agency needs is another drastic, demoralizing shakeup.

What the foreign-aid program urgently requires is more generous funding to restore the United States lead in a faltering international development effort. Mr. Nixon's $3.34 billion aid request for fiscal 1972 is only marginally higher than last year's $3.14 billion overall appropriations. The almost certain result is that this year's final congressional appropriations will register a further retreat from this country's international responsibilities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Money Markets

The events of the past few days have fundamentally altered certain assumptions and balances within the [European] Community. In the first place, it seems inevitable that the Community will have to accustom itself to the notion of floating exchange rates. It still seems sensible that the Six should slowly change their basic attitudes on this question, so that while preserving the relation of their currencies to each other, they should become more flexible in relation to the dollar, which is the seat of the present crisis. In the second place, this change raises further questions in relation to the common agricultural policy. It seems increasingly as if a basically great measure of flexibility will, in due course, have to be built into this price support system in order to accommodate floating exchange rates. Finally, the Community as a whole will have to come to terms with the fact that the German mark is now a major international currency, like sterling. This is not the characteristic of any of the other Community currencies.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

France and Italy have resolutely refused to float their currencies. The Germans have therefore failed in their efforts to persuade their Market partners to float their currencies in unison, interlocked, against the outside world. Such a solution would have preserved the integrity of existing unifying Market policies—such as, notably, moves towards monetary union, which involve closer rates between the Six's currencies and the financial aspects of the agricultural plan. As it is, a period of uncertainty threatens the currency markets. In theory, there is much to be said for letting the mark, and indeed other currencies, find their own level. But it is difficult to see how the level of some Market currencies can be allowed to float while others remain pegged. The farm policy, which admittedly in itself is no great achievement in any case, would break down almost completely.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Brandt's Problems

Herr Brandt, the West German chancellor, is a man with a good deal to worry about. Two of the problems which touch most sensitively on the German mind—relations with the East and the bogy of inflation—are both causing trouble. So far as the Ostpolitik is concerned, the departure from executive office of the repulsive Communist warhorse Walter Ulbricht is unlikely, in the short run at least, to bring any easement of the extremely rigid attitude he has always taken over Berlin and relations with Bonn.

This attitude has in effect brought Herr Brandt's hopes of establishing a new and friendlier relationship between the two halves of Germany practically crashing to the ground. Herr Ulbricht's successor, Herr Honecker, is unlikely to drop it.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

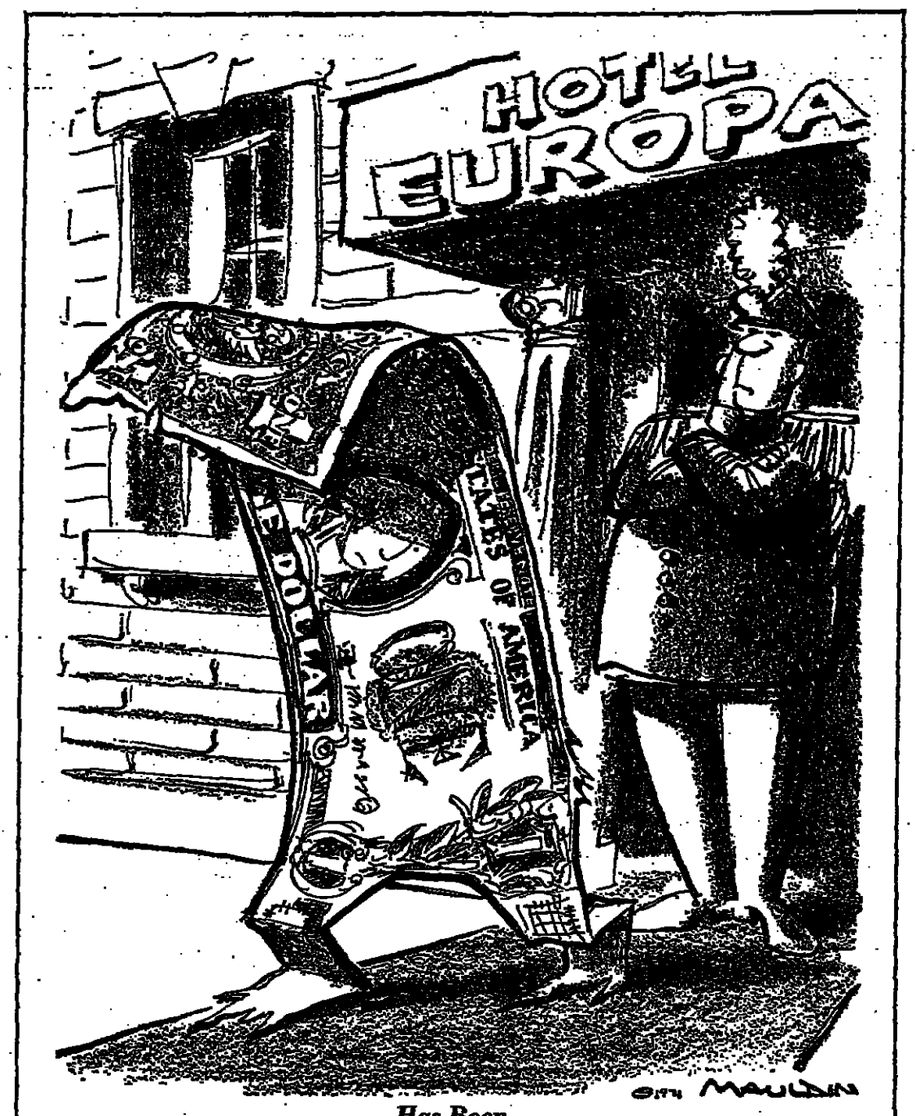
May 11, 1896

PARIS.—The evils of coupling finance and politics together are seen in the present monetary condition of the United States, where, in spite of its industrial activity and unbounded natural resources, the country is subject to alternate periods of stagnation, dullness and hard times—or great activity, violent changes of values and inordinate speculation. It seems that the finances of America are largely subject to the political necessities of the hour.

Fifty Years Ago

May 11, 1921

WASHINGTON.—President Harding has ordered the Department of Justice to begin an investigation into the charges of graft and profiteering on Army purchases during the war, and the sale of surplus supplies since the Armistice. This action is the result of a report by a special committee of the House, of which Representative William J. Graham was Chairman, which was ignored by the Wilson Administration. Secretary of War Weeks agrees.



Has-Been

Down From the Campus

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—On May 8, 1970, shortly after American forces entered Cambodia, a dozen of Henry Kissinger's old colleagues at Harvard went down to Washington to talk with him. Kissinger or someone later put it about that they had threatened to keep him from returning to Harvard, which was false. What they did do was express their despair at the administration's war policy, and their bewilderment at the part played in it by a man of his intellect and experience.

At the end, Kissinger said he hoped they would all come back in a year and agree that they had been wrong. The year is up. No anniversary meeting is in fact taking place. But Kissinger hardly needs a meeting to know that his friends would still be deeply concerned, would still in effect ask him: How can you do it?

Like the President he advises, Kissinger is evidently a fundamentalist on America's duty to resist Communism in the world. In Vietnam that hard-line instinct has had to be squared with his awareness of the military difficulties there and of the war's political cost at home. The contradictory themes can be sensed in the policy.

The Bombing Continues

On the one hand, American ground troops are being steadily withdrawn—a trend that Kissinger would rightly tell his friends was a great change. On the other, the war has been widened in the last year. American bombing of all four Indochinese states goes on, with the effects on civilians that we now cannot avoid knowing, and President Nixon has refused to put any limit on American military involvement.

The objective is clear enough. It is to win a political settlement even as the United States pulls out—by punishing the enemy until he gives up or makes basic political concessions to the existing Saigon government.

Kissinger has made no secret of his personal reasons for thinking we must carry on the war in that way. They are two. One is to maintain our credibility as a world power—not to look, as the President said, like a pitiful helpless giant. The other, with Weimar in mind, is to avoid a sense of defeat at home that could swing America disastrously to the right.

Those ends might indeed justify the attempt if there were any realistic hope of the other side giving up. But there is no such hope.

That is the burden of a brilliant analysis published recently by a former colleague of Kissinger, Prof. Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard. It appears in the spring issue of the new quarterly, Foreign Policy. Drawing on his deep knowledge of the French experience in Algeria, Hoffmann recalls us from the fantasy world of Vietnam to the realities of power.

It is "bizarre" to think that what we are doing in Vietnam will enhance our credibility in the world, Hoffmann writes. For we have proved that the U.S. cannot finally defeat, any more than other powers can, a rebellion fed by both domestic conditions and external aid. All we can do is keep an endless and punishing war going on our own client's territory.

The policy of endless war is just as unlikely to achieve the other objective, domestic tranquility. An extraordinary Louis Harris poll last week showed that a 2-to-1 majority of Americans think it "morally wrong" for the U.S. to be fighting in Vietnam. And practical reasons—military fears about the effect on Army morale, for example—also argue that a quick exit is more important domestically than a seemingly victorious one. The Weimar parallel is false.

The alternative to war without end, the painful one, is to admit that there has to be political accommodation in South Vietnam and that the Communists cannot be made to do all the accommodating. There must be change in Saigon.

The U.S. cannot properly force change. But it can stop supporting General Thieu and thus, as Hoffmann says, stop sitting on the lid of South Vietnamese politics. It can encourage change merely by making clear to friends and enemies that we do not envisage endless war. We can do that by fixing a date for total withdrawal, or even symbolically by changing ambassadors in Saigon.

The special function of a foreign-affairs expert serving in the White House is to steer a President away from wishful thinking, to make him face the hard alternatives that exist in real life. The dangerous temptation is one that President Kennedy noted with irony in some of his professorial advisers; to be more political than the politicians.

Of course it is unfair to put the responsibility for any policy on an adviser rather than his principal. But this adviser has effectively taken over the secretary of state's role on Vietnam policy, and he does not go to Capitol Hill to be questioned. It is right for old friends or others to hold Henry Kissinger to the highest standards.

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

U.S. and South Africa

Recently a high-level secretary for African affairs was quoted on the Voice of America as saying, "Personally I feel it would not help if the U.S. withdrew its commerce from South Africa as some other country would immediately step in and fill the gap."

This is an unfortunate opinion of our representative in African affairs. This statement supports what many are already saying, that the U.S. is actively perpetuating the status quo in southern Africa.

I support those African leaders who maintain that if the U.S. would withhold its financial support from South Africa, other major countries would have to follow this good example.

REV. WENDELL L. GOLDEN.
Kinshasa,
Congo Republic.

Children Abroad

I prefer to think that none of you had read that foolish article in yesterday's (May 5) paper about the emotional problems of American children growing up abroad before you put it in the paper. My admiration for your editorial judgment would be severely shaken if I thought for a moment you had read such nonsense and then still put it on your front page.

Poor little American child living abroad whose father is preoccupied with his business! Does that not happen in the States? And also poor little child whose mother may be worried about the problems of the move to a new home, which certainly happens all the time in the States, and she also does her best to find baby sitters there whenever possible. As for the completely bizarre maid that would teach a small boy to masturbate, this is surely such a one-in-a-million case it hardly rates space on the front page of the International Herald Tribune.

J. STEWART COX.
Zurich.

Russia and the Mideast

Trouble on Tap

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The hidden ironies of Secretary of State William Rogers's mission to the troubled Middle East can hardly be exaggerated. To begin with, the wisest handicappers give the secretary a rather better than even chance to "succeed"—in which case everyone in this country will burst into loud and happy cheers.

Success, in this instance, will mean securing an Israeli-Egyptian agreement, after further Middle Eastern bargaining, on what is known as the interim solution. The interim solution will involve some degree of military pullback from the banks of the Suez Canal, followed by reopening of the canal to traffic.

If this result is attained, it will offer the Israelis a long and rather reliable cease-fire on their most dangerous front, with the Egyptians. No one in his senses, after all, would waste a great deal of time and money on reopening the canal, without a strong desire to use the canal thereafter. And you cannot very well use a canal which is in the very midst of a war zone.

Right here, however, is the first and biggest irony lurking behind the Rogers mission to the Middle East. If the secretary secures agreement on the so-called interim solution, he will mainly do so because of the intense Soviet desire to reopen the canal and to use it.

The Egyptian or other Arab gain from the interim solution will be downright trifling, compared to the Soviet gain. In truth, the fair prospects for this solution are a simple measure of the enormous leverage that the Soviets now possess in Egypt.

The Soviet gain can also be simply measured. The reopening of the Suez Canal will automatically multiply by a factor of at least four, and perhaps even more than that, the Soviet naval power in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The multiplication will be automatic because of the immense shortening of all distances for the Soviet Navy.

New Bases Rising

A big base now being built at Port Sudan; another base on the Socotra Islands; a kind of protobase on the island of Mauritius; secret negotiations now in progress with the government of Ceylon, for use of the great naval base at Trincomalee—these should be proof enough of the intensity of the Soviet desire to be able to deploy important naval power in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

The prize the Sovi reaching for in this area in doubt, either. The Bri leaving the Persian Gulf is shortly due to become power vacuum. The Persi is like a great tap, turn or on, that controls most world's oil. A great exten Soviet naval power is ne ed, in sum, to get the w tap into Soviet hands.

As to the second grea lurking behind the Roge sion, it is also rather sh brief, the Israelis seem t most uniquely aware of t mous risks involved in th mous extension of Sovie power that may now be pect. The Western Eu could hardly care less. Th try appears to be equa worried, despite the frigh set of the world balan will promptly result if the ever get their hands world oil-tap.

The Israelis, in contra very deeply worried. The minister, Gen. Moshe Da the first man in Israel out in public for the solution. But when he di also passed the word would withdraw his su immediately, if the U.S. ment objected to the re of the Suez Canal.

Answers Lackin

There was no answer to There was no answer, ei Dayan's cabinet colleag political rival, Yigal Allo he made the same p Washington some weeks Jerusalem, again, the po raised with Secretary Rog some bluntness. Yet the A negotiations continued t for the interim solution.

There are two reasons bizarre situation, in which raelis have shown more than the Americans fo American interests. Th reason is that the Israelis victims of the popular A delusion that the Sovie somehow changed their They are quite sure the will grab for the world o the grabbing ever looks them.

In addition, the Soviet vention in the Middle E taught the Israelis a grim The lesson is that despi own great courage, they l do their business and enj freedom by virtue of t and power of the United So they naturally worry what may happen to the States, even if people here worry.

Lurking for the Yankee Dollar

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The current monetary crisis is chiefly interesting as a marvelously sensitive indicator of political relations among the supposedly allied countries of the West. It shows that the Europeans are beset by a paralyzing variety of contradictory impulses.

The administration in Washington, once again obsessed with Vietnam and the problem of public confidence, is seen to be out to lunch when other issues arise. Some of the glow may even be coming off the man who has hitherto been the local golden boy, Secretary of the Treasury John Connally.

The country most on the spot, of course, has been West Germany. The obvious, sensible action for the Bonn regime would have been a quick upward revaluation of the mark. That would have sent dollars flowing back to the United States and made it easier to deal with West Germany's internal inflation problem. It also would have shown Chancellor Willy Brandt leading the way toward cohesion in the West.

But Chancellor Brandt has hooked himself on the Eastern policy of detente with Russia. To sustain that policy he has depended on the coalition support of a splinter party, the Free Democrats. They count as their main base of support the German farmers.

Revaluation, unless coordinated with currency adjustment by Germany's partners in the Common Market, would have exposed German farmers to revised pricing arrangements in the Common Market. So rather than run the risk of a strain in the coalition, the Brandt government dithered until it could throw at least some of the blame on other European governments.

France's Problem

For the government of President Georges Pompidou, the money crisis raised to the surface the shadow that has dominated the Paris regime since its earliest days. That is the shadow of De Gaulle. The regime is forced to live with the general by a Gaullist majority that requires Pompidou to stay true to the legacy of his great predecessor every day in every way.

In monetary affairs it will be remembered, De Gaulle was a gold bug. His answer to all problems was a devaluation of the dollar against gold.

The Western nations, with France going along, decided that issue against him three years ago. But for President Pompidou the call to show faithful Gaullist colors was irresistible. Paris, once more, offered as its contribution to the monetary crisis a call for devaluation of the dollar against gold.

Britain's clear interest in the monetary crisis was an upward revision of the German mark and most of the other European currencies. That way British goods would sell more readily on the Continent and European investment funds would flow to Britain. An improved economic condition would be the result, thus enhancing the British position in all foreign policy matters.

But the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath has targeted its future on entry into the Common Market. Rightly or wrongly, Heath has always felt that the route to Brussels lies through Paris. His government has been chary of differing from the government of Pompidou even on the issue of gold. So London has played a passive role in the monetary crisis.

With the Big Three across the Atlantic thus constrained was prepared an openh American initiative. The States in the past has st more flexible exchange r promote automatic adjt without development of rent crisis. Off that pos would have been easy for ican officials to express sy for everybody involved, to jointly managed revaluatic a pledge to move toward s reform of the whole syste on.

Bending the Trul

Because large speculative ments of money are i governments have to t during currency crises. Washington did, in fac the role outlined above. B is not the impression gi the public rhetoric of the sury, and received by s observers at the Interr Monetary Fund.

The chief statement fr Treasury was a repudia the former support for exchange rates. Secretar nally said that no change value of major currencies essary or anticipated." T pression, even in highly s cated circles, was that th ed States was throwing t entirely onto the Europ the narrow, chauvinistic ciple that any changes w bad because they would h effect of shaking still confidence in the Nixon a tration.

In the long run, the m crisis should sort itself o no great damage. The t problems are easily solvable cally, the crisis could ev the useful effect of stim the West Germans to take active role in promoting European unity.

But the problem of A relations with Europe per less self-centered appro Washington, a disposition other countries manage problems, seems required minimal cohesion is to b tained in meeting problems.

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Turn to Domestic Problems

Brandt Cabinet Closes Ranks To Defend Economic Stability

By David Binder

BONN, May 10 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government broke up today with a fresh sense of purpose and cohesion, according to senior officials, and began implementing its new economic stability program with determination.

This, said the government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, was the chief effect here of the week of monetary crisis that culminated in the emergency ministerial session of the European Economic Community on Saturday and the emergency cabinet session in Bonn last night.

Mr. Brandt himself spoke this morning contentedly of a "turn to the domestic," after several frustrating months of fruitless foreign policy efforts.

Mr. Ahlers added in an interview that the "foreign policy slaver was becoming unbearable" and said it was refreshing to be dealing with the real problems again—the domestic problems that daily concern the Germans."

Warm Reception

The government consensus, he went on, was that the crisis created by the influx of speculative money since January had welded the rivalry-ridden cabinet into a "stability team." He named Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Economics Minister Karl Schiller, Finance Minister Alex Moeller, Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and Chancellery Minister Horst Ehmke as the leading players on the "stability team."

This image of a tough bunch of activists, determined to defend West German interests in a hostile world, is exactly what has been missing in the view of many ordinary Germans. Therefore the warriors of the weekend got a warm reception, even from the opposition press.

An editorial in Die Welt of Hamburg, a daily of the Axel Springer concern that has been touring vitriol on the government for the last 12 months, concluded today: "Karl Schiller acted the way many of his countrymen think." The Springer tabloid Bild Zeitung voiced admiration for Mr. Schiller's 21-hour struggle at Brussels.

The conservative parliamentary opposition was apparently taken by surprise. Mr. Ahlers gleefully told a press conference this afternoon that the Christian Democratic Union leaders had offered "no alternative proposals" to the government's stability program last week and concluded: "They have nothing to give."

The Brandt government documented its sense of purpose throughout the day by applying a series of fiscal measures designed to keep this country from being pushed into an inflationary spiral either by foreign or domestic pressures.

On the foreign side the government imposed a drastic limitation on the movement of foreign capital and currency into the country by decreeing that foreign investments here required authorization from the government to be eligible for interest. Most foreigners lacking residence here and most Germans resident abroad will henceforth be unable to collect interest on holdings here.

This move represented a limited application of the government control regulation on foreign commerce, and was generally welcomed.

Activity was moderate as the German currency markets reopened today after having been closed last Wednesday. The trading brought the dollar rate down to $3.52 per mark at closing in Frankfurt.

The Tuesday closing figure, $3.63, represented the value as supported until then by the federal bank. Today's closing figure resulted from the free run on the German currency market authorized by the Brussels Common Market meeting and the Bonn cabinet.

Spending Freeze

On the domestic side, the government ordered a deflationary 1.5-billion-mark freeze on federal and state spending. The federal level of the freeze will amount to 10 percent of planned budget expenditures and, according to official sources, will last at least six months. Each ministry has been instructed to work out its own plan for budget cuts or shifts.

At the same time federal and state governments decided to reduce their projected credit requirements by roughly one quarter.

Government sources made clear these were temporary measures to cut the circulation of hot speculative money here. They said there was no long-range danger to the Brandt government's bold domestic reform programs, whose size and quality were to be decided next fall anyway.

"There may be some cuts here and there but reforms will go through," Mr. Ahlers said.



Associated Press.

A SHOW OF HANDS—French workers voting yesterday to continue their strike at the Renault automobile factory in Boulogne-Billancourt, a western suburb of Paris.

Union Offer Is Rejected By Renault

LE MANS, France, May 10 (UPI).—The management of Renault's state-owned automobile complex today turned down a new union offer and workers voted to prolong their 11-day strike by another 24 hours.

The walkout at Renault's components plant has put 120,000 auto workers in France out of work as the supply of parts has dried up, and has saddled the government with its gravest labor crisis since the general strike of 1968.

Union officials today presented a new formula to try to end the deadlock that began when 80 skilled workers downed tools on the production line to back their demands for a 20 percent pay rise.

But the unions said the management "rejected them without formulating any kind of counterproposal."

Management and union officials scheduled another meeting for 4 p.m. tomorrow.

A Renault spokesman said there was nothing new in today's union proposals. "Despite a new presentation, these proposals do not differ appreciably from their original claim, which would lead to a general raising of salaries that Renault cannot accept," he said.

The strike has also affected Renault factories at Flins, Sandouville, Billancourt and Cleon.

Renault is France's leading foreign currency earner, and last year exported more than 50 percent of its production of one million.

The government has made no move to intervene in the strike directly, although Renault management has strong behind-the-scenes backing to resist what the government considers an inflationary claim that could set a trend in other industries, political sources said.

Backed by U.S. Professors

Scholar Among Soviet Jews Allowed to Leave for Israel

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 10 (NYT).—A well known Soviet scholar in Persian and Arabic literature was among at least 25 Jews who received permission today to emigrate to Israel, reliable Jewish sources reported.

The scholar, Mikhail I. Zand, who is 44 years old, had been the object of a campaign of support among American university professors.

Mr. Zand, his wife, their two children and three other relatives were given ten days in which to wind up their affairs and leave the country.

Action on the latest group of Jewish applicants was taken on what Jewish sources said might be the last day of work of a special police commission established March 1 to expedite the review of emigration cases.

According to the sources, no new hearing date was set today on remaining cases, and it was not clear whether the term of the commission would be extended or whether the rate of permissions would revert to the slow pace that existed before an upsurge in March and April.

Jump in March, April

After the commission, headed by I.M. Shutov, deputy police chief of Moscow, began its work, the number of Jews who were allowed to leave jumped dramatically from fewer than 200 in January and February combined to 1,000 in March and 1,300 in April.

In an open letter made available last week, about 60 Moscow Jews expressed concern that the pace of emigration might drop back to the earlier low level if the commission ceased its work.

The Jewish sources said many applications remain to be acted on and many applicants whose requests have been rejected are appealing their cases.

According to the sources, at today's hearings several applications for emigration were rejected on what the sources described as "unjustified grounds." Some Jews were told that the relatives they wish to join in Israel were not sufficiently close to warrant a family reunion.

Israeli-Arab Conflict

Others, according to the sources, were informed that their cases might be reviewed when the Middle East conflict between Israel and the Arabs is settled. For example, a physician and his wife, also a doctor, have been told that their presence in Israel might enhance that country's military potential.

The campaign on behalf of Mr. Zand, a former associate of the Institute of Oriental Studies, was mounted in the United States by a fellow linguist, Herbert H. Paper, of the University of Michigan, and by Hans J. Morgenthau, professor of political science at City University of New York.

In a cablegram received by Mr. Zand last month, Prof. Morgenthau said, "American academic community is being alerted to support your legitimate struggle for right to leave for Israel. Keep up your spirit and hope. We shall do what we can to help."

On March 26 Mr. Zand was among a group of Jews arrested while protesting on behalf of three other groups being held for trial in Leningrad, Riga and Kishinev beyond the legal maximum period of nine months without charges being brought against them. Mr. Zand and other protesters were released after having served a 15-day jail term.

Man Is Guilty In Arctic Ice Island Killing

Manslaughter Case Likely to Be Appealed

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—Mario J. Escamilla has been found guilty of involuntary manslaughter in the shooting death of his supervisor on a floating Arctic ice island.

Sentencing of the 32-year-old defendant, who could get a jail sentence of up to three years, was postponed.

The jury reached its verdict after five and a half hours of deliberation Friday night. Because Judge Oren R. Lewis had left for the evening, the decision was sealed until today.

"I'm fully conscious of the fact this ought to be appealed," said Judge Lewis, because of the question of whether the United States has jurisdiction over the island, known as Fletcher's Island, or T-3. The 18-square-mile island floating in the Arctic Ocean is legally equivalent to a ship on the high seas, Judge Lewis ruled tentatively last week.

Escamilla acknowledged in testimony that he had been holding the rifle when Bennie Lightsy, 42, was slain last July 16. Escamilla said he did not even touch the trigger, and the gun, which was defective, went off accidentally.

Mr. Lightsy and Escamilla were arguing about a 15-gallon jug of homemade raisin wine which the victim felt should be shared with an Eskimo kitchen helper, testimony indicated.

Escamilla's attorneys and federal prosecutors agreed early in the trial that the defendant could plead guilty to involuntary manslaughter. But, when questioned by Judge Lewis, Escamilla said he had some doubts as to his guilt. The judge refused to allow the change in plea. Escamilla was orginally charged with murder in the case.

James Chaney Brother Gets Life Sentence

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., May 10 (AP).—Ben Chaney jr., 18, brother of slain civil rights worker James Chaney, was sentenced to life imprisonment Saturday for first degree murder.

The jury made a recommendation of mercy following a three-hour deliberation. James Chaney was one of the three civil rights workers slain in Philadelphia, Miss., in 1964.

Insurance man John A. Bowen 3d was robbed of $110 at gunpoint by Chaney and two others and taken to a wooded area near Fort Lauderdale where he was shot and killed May, 5, 1970, police said.



United Press International.

MAYBE IT TICKLES—Workers at the Oklahoma City zoo coming to grips with Spook, a reticulated python, for his annual measuring and weighing. Job done, they found he had put on 62 pounds and 14 inches since last time for today's 19 feet 5 inches, 184 pounds.

U.S. Defense Aide on Europe Tour

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI).—Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard today started a tour of U.S. bases in southern Europe to study the impact of Russian naval activity in the Mediterranean and of recent Soviet arms shipments to the Middle East.

A Pentagon spokesman said Mr. Packard will spend the next two weeks with U.S. commanders and their troops in Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey, aboard ships of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers (Europe) in Belgium.

"Mr. Packard will be assessing for Secretary (of Defense Melvin) Laird current capabilities of U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in the Mediterranean and the impact and possible future consequences of the greatly increased Soviet naval activity in the Mediterranean," the spokesman said.

"He also will seek views of U.S. and NATO commanders on the impact of recent Soviet transfer into the Middle East of highly sophisticated weapons and aircraft."

Mr. Packard's tour is scheduled to end May 22. The Pentagon said Mrs. Packard accompanied her husband and will "participate in his visits with U.S. personnel."

Cyanide in Marne; Towns Lack Water

MEAUX, France, May 10 (AP).—A cyanide spill from a metal-working plant has killed tons of fish in the Marne River and deprived several towns of their water supply.

Officials said today that the towns, including Meaux, Charly and La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, will be supplied with water by truck until the poison disappears downstream.

In Controversial U.S. Study

Many of Poor Found to Have Anemia, Vitamin Deficiency

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT).—The government has released results of a controversial nutritional survey—the largest ever made in the United States—that found anemia and serious vitamin deficiencies in large numbers of the poor.

One-quarter of the persons surveyed who were living below the poverty level were, for example, found to be anemic to the degree that they needed medical attention.

The $5 million survey conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, whose results were long-awaited and expected to be controversial, also found that samplings of 83,000 persons in ten states and New York City turned up serious deficiences in vitamins A, B-2 and C.

The introduction to the "Ten-State Nutritional Survey in the United States, 1968-1970, Preliminary Report to the Congress," noted that "one should be cautious in drawing conclusions because there is not a precise relationship between these evidences of malnutrition and occurrence of clinical abnormalities."

The report, issued last week, prompted statements from two Democratic senators who have called attention to the problem of hunger in America, that the results are even worse than the statistics show.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, author of the book, "The Case Against Hunger," complained that the issuance of the report with its interpretations was "an outrage."

"They are continuing to obscure the facts about serious malnutrition in the United States," he said in a statement. "They have given a misleading interpretation to these figures and have made the problem appear less than it really is."

Seven weeks ago, Sen. Hollings introduced a Senate resolution urging HEW to release the results of the survey, which he then said had been completed a year ago. At that time he complained that the report was being suppressed.

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota noted that the survey was "long overdue" and complained that he had not been able to read it before publication in order to offer criticism.

Most of the report's 64 pages contain statistical tables of the data obtained from the studies conducted in New York City and the states of New York, Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Michigan, West Virginia, California, Washington, South Carolina and Massachusetts.

Four biochemical tests were made for levels of hemoglobin (a component of blood that measures anemia), and vitamins A, C and B-2. The latter also is known as riboflavin.

When combinations of biochemical values were examined, it was found that the poor were twice as prone to have low or deficient levels of two of the four indicators as those living above the poverty level, defined as urban families of four making more than $3,350 a year. Negroes were found to be four times as likely to be at these levels as whites.

Lake Lugano Polluted, Swiss Ban Swimmers

LUGANO, Switzerland, May 10 (Reuters).—Police today banned all bathing from the Swiss shores of Lake Lugano because tests showed the pollution level to be well above official safety limits.

Doctors have blamed the lake's dirty water for skin irritations which broke out among bathers last summer. A purifying plant for sewage going into the lake is to start operation in 1980. Two-thirds of the lake shore is in Swiss territory and the rest is in Italy.

Czech Party Head Says Dubcek Has Good Job, Income

PRAGUE, May 10 (AP).—Alexander Dubcek, deposed leader of the Czechoslovak Communist party, is working and has enough money to live normally, his successor, Gustav Husak, says.

Mr. Husak described as nonsense recent West German magazine reports about Mr. Dubcek enduring hardships.

Mr. Husak's rare comments about Mr. Dubcek's present status came in a conversation with journalists at the Prague castle during a Liberation Day celebration late yesterday.

More complete details about Mr. Dubcek were supplied recently by the Prague Communist party chief, Antonin Kapek. A Czechoslovak magazine quoted him as telling Prague engineering students in April that Mr. Dubcek is working in Bratislava, Slovakia, at the Regional Forestry Administration, where he is in charge of mechanization.

This is the job that Mr. Dubcek is believed to have held since late last year. Foreign reports about Mr. Dubcek doing manual work are regarded here as incorrect.

Germans, Czechs Will Meet Again

PRAGUE, May 10 (Reuters).—A second round of exploratory Czechoslovak-West German talks toward normalizing relations will take place in Bonn on Thursday and Friday, it was reported here today.

The Czechoslovak delegation will be led by Milan Klusak, deputy foreign minister. The West German side is under Paul Frank, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry.

The first round of talks took place here from March 30 to April 1. The talks seek to determine if a basis exists for establishment of diplomatic and consular relations.

J. Myer Schine, 78, Dies; Owned Hotels, Theaters

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT).—J. Myer Schine, 78, multimillionaire real estate, hotel, theater and broadcasting operator, died Saturday of a brain tumor.

His holdings, valued at more than $150 million and accumulated over a 40-year period, consisted before their sale in 1968 of 12 hotels, 60 motion picture theaters, 3,000 acres of oceanfront land in Palm Beach and Boca Raton, Fla., a radio station, a community antenna television system, and the Ocean Ridge, Fla., mansion of the late Col. Robert R. McCormick.

Mr. Schine came to public attention in 1954 through his son, G. David Schine, who had been an unpaid consultant of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee under the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, of Wisconsin. The younger Schine had accompanied a committee counsel, Roy M. Cohn, on investigative trips until he was called into service as an Army private.

Albert W. Hawkes

WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT).—Former Sen. Albert W. Hawkes, 92, Republican, of New Jersey, died yesterday at Palm Desert, Calif.

Mr. Hawkes, who served in the Senate from 1943 to 1949, also had an active business career that included the presidencies of a chemical company in New Jersey and of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

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MUSIC

Stanley Weiner Is Going His Own Way

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS.—People who like to match pegs and holes are likely to be confused by Stanley Weiner, an American violinist and composer with an inclination for going his own way.

Some hints to the wide range of his interests are found in the program he is playing in Paris this Wednesday (6:30 p.m., American Cultural Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, Paris-6). The Bach Chaconne for solo violin, one of the cornerstones and supreme tests of the virtuoso repertory, is the only standard item. There are sonatas by Bohuslav Martinu, the late Czech composer whose works are not much in fashion now, and by Germaine Tailleferre, the octogenarian onetime member of that vague grouping of French composers known as Les Six. Finaly there is the first performance of Weiner's own Fourth Sonata.

He also has just returned from the United States, where he conducted the first performance of his flute concerto with the Hudson Valley Symphony and Claude Monteux—son of Pierre and the orchestra's regular conductor—as soloist.

His accomplishments as violinist and composer have evoked a lavish endorsement from Yehudi Menuhin, who said he "is not only a brilliant violinist but a very gifted composer... It recalls the great traditions of violinist-composers as they existed in Italy in the 17th century, and more recently in the great figures of Vieuxtemps, Wieniawski, Ysaye and Kreisler."

Microfilm

In fact, many of the violinist-composers of the past have supplied some unusual repertory items for Weiner, who has chased enthusiastically through Europe's music libraries in search of material. An amateur photographer with a darkroom in the large home he occupies here with his Belgian wife, he has some 15,000 pages of music on microfilm.

As a result his repertory is sprinkled with such rare names as Johan Helmich Roman, François Francoeur and Ivan Jarnovic, and some unpublished or little known works by some better known names, such as Tartini ("I found some unpublished sonatas he wrote for himself—his published ones are easier") and Karl Stamitz ("I found a work that was credited to Haydn, which turned out to be wrong, but I didn't know who it was by until I came across it in a library in Prague.")

"Not long ago I was reading in a newspaper that an unnamed early work by Vieuxtemps had been found in manuscript, an unknown piece with orchestra. The article asked, 'Who will be the artist to bring this work to life.' I took just enough time to get dressed and I was on my way," Weiner recalled. He will play the work by the 19th-century Belgian virtuoso for Belgian Radio in June.

Weiner's own composing goes beyond providing himself with additional repertory, and when he talks about it he reveals some strong feelings about music in general.

"I am disturbed about the direction music is going," he said. "I think progress can be made by evolution, not revolution. I believe in form. I think there should be thematic material—I believe in themes, and logic and architecture and, yes, in inspiration. I think we can profit from the past and look beyond to the future."

He is distinctly cool toward the post-Webern avant-garde, which he feels has enjoyed a disproportionate share of the opportunities of being heard.

"But I think the trend is starting to reverse—some of the radio networks are changing their policies, and this year two of the Grand Prix du Disque went to recordings of music by Chausson," he added.

Among Weiner's own recording projects is a complete issue, on eight discs, of the violin sonatas of Max Reger, whose works are not exactly overexposed these days. "It's perfectly valid music," Weiner commented. "It deserves to be heard."

Weiner is a 6-foot 4-inch man with a vaguely professorial air that is lightened by a lively sense of humor and a sharp talent for mimicry—especially of many Russian accents he has encountered in the musical world.

He was born in 1925 and his Russian-born father, himself a violinist, had Stanley performing in public not long after he could walk. Later he studied with Paul Stassevitch and Mishel Piastro, both disciples of the famous Russian teacher Leopold Auer. At 22 he was concertmaster of the now-defunct New York City Symphony, under Leonard Bernstein, and later with the Indianapolis Symphony. But enough was enough.

"The easy way out is to be a concertmaster," he said, "but you become a slave to that business." Weiner's solution was to come to Europe in 1953, and the original intention to stay three months stretched out when things seemed to go pretty well at first. They were followed by some pretty grim years. "When I was broke I went to Spain—that's the only place where concerts are arranged at the last minute."

One breakthrough came when he composed a number of caprices ("They are as hard as they can be and still be playable"), each one in the style of a different violinist. By considerable effort, he got seven leading fiddlers to accept dedications, and the works were published. One of them was Menuhin, whom Weiner admires without reservation as an artist and person, and who has played some of Weiner's works at his festivals in Gstaad and Windsor.

Weiner started composing for wind instruments when he discovered that these works were eagerly snapped up and played by wind players, whereas violinists were not always interested in playing his works.

"As part of my education, I am writing a concerto and a sonata for each instrument," he said. "Then I want to turn to symphonies and string quartets—they are still basic forms, the standards by which things are measured, and there is a lot still to be said in them."



Stanley Weiner, violinist and composer.

Florence Festival

New 'Cenerentola'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE.—The second great event of this year's Maggio Musicale festival, after the opening production of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" (IHT, May 4) was a sparkling revival of Rossini's "Cenerentola."

This production was new in every sense. Jean-Pierre Ponnelle created handsome sets and costumes and devised a well-paced, pointful staging; but—perhaps even more important—conductor Claudio Abbado used the new critical edition of the score, made for publishers Ricordi by the musicologist Alberto Zedda.

Many of Zedda's revisions, the clearing away of countless dynamic markings by hands later than Rossini's, and the restoration of Rossini's original orchestration, were only occasionally perceptible to the naked ear. In general, the score—in its pristine state—seemed to acquire a new brightness (the use of the flute and the piccolo, for example, was more evident). But, most of all, the revision eliminates some music not by Rossini, such as the air for one of the ugly stepsisters, and adds an authentic, but unfamiliar air for Alidoro—the royal tutor whose providential, credible intervention in the plot replaces the supernatural fairy godmother (Rossini hated extraterrestrial characters in his operas). This air was composed by Rossini in 1820 for a special revival in Rome four years after the opera was first performed. It is an extended, rich scene, which acts virtually as the opera's dramatic pivot.

Musicology aside, his Florentine "Cenerentola" was memorable for other reasons, notably the conducting of Abbado and the lovely interpretation of Teresa Berganza in the title role.

Luigi Alva was her tasteful Prince Charming, and Paolo Montarsolo the vain and boorish father. As Dandini, the valet disguised as a monarch, baritone Renato Capecchi was often funny, though he sometimes sacrificed clarity of diction to comic effect, a pity, since the words are often sufficiently amusing on their own. Ugo Trama's voice sounded dry, as Alidoro, but he sang the "new" aria with conviction and style. The foolish stepsisters, Margherita Guglielmi and Laura Zannini, were delightful, and not overdone.



Annie Fargue and Bernard Giquel, work's adapter.

'Oh! Calcutta!' in French —For the Selected Few

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 10 (IHT).—The first and very private preview of "Oh! Calcutta!" was held Friday for a carefully screened audience of actors, couturiers, ambassadors, movie people and a heavy sampling of French officials, including the prefect of Paris, Maurice Doublet. The public opening has been postponed from tonight until Thursday night "for technical reasons."

The first-nighters were all guests of gossip columnist Carmen Tessier. And this was producer Annie Fargue's clever way of getting semi-official backing. Technically, there is no censorship in French theater, but the police could still decide to raid the show, the same power police have in New York.

"I've had la Mondaine (morals squad) on my back for months," Miss Fargue complained. "Hence yesterday's preview which should give us some sort of support."

"Besides Mr. Doublet, we had two ministers, Robert-André Vivien, (state secretary of housing), André Bettencourt (minister of planning and development), Adm. Georges Cabanier, Hervé Alphand and Joël Le Theule, former information minister."

"Now, that's some *caution*," she added. "But do you know that la Mondaine kept after me. 'It's all right tonight,' they said after the show, 'because you had an educated public. But who knows what will happen when you'll deal with a real public?'

"They also told me: 'We hope you haven't invested too much money because we could decide to close the show any night.'"

The cute, sparrow-size but fearless Miss Fargue (who also produced "Hair" and made a killing on it) said she has invested $260,000 but she is not worried.

"The case would have to go all the way up to President Pompidou," she said. "Believe me, it's not about to be closed yet."

George Scot Takes Emm For TV Rol

By Vernon Scott

HOLLYWOOD, May 10 (U George C. Scott swep spring's best-acting awards he captured the Emmy last to go along with the Osc won last month.

Jack Cassidy accepted award for Scott, who refus Oscar for his performar "Patton."

Mr. Cassidy said, "I'm sl Not that Mr. Scott won the but that he asked me to it for him." Mr. Scott w Emmy for "The Price," was broadcast by the N Broadcasting Company.

Best Actress

Lee Grant won the Emm best actress in a single p mance in "The Neo Cellir movie made for television.

The outstanding single pr for drama or comedy was to "The Andersonville which Scott directed.

"The Burt Bacharach Sp was voted the outstanding variety program of the yea Hal Holbrook won for th actor in a continuing dr series for his performan "The Senator."

Susan Hampshire was vot Emmy for best actress in a tinuing dramatic series for First Churchills."

Best comedy awards we Jack Klugman for "The Couple" and Jean Stapleto "All in the Family"—whicl was voted the best comedy of the season. In a prelim awards program Friday ni was named the outstandin television series. The best documentary award was also Friday night, with the I going to the Columbia B casting System for "The S of the Pentagon."

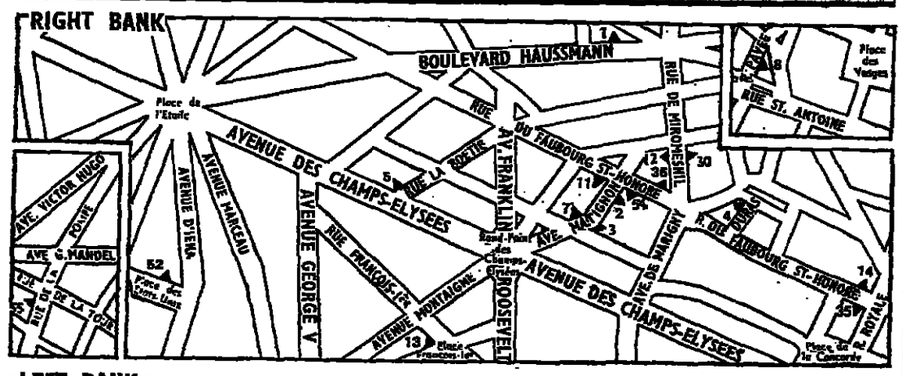
$7.5 Million Paid in 3 Days For Simon Art

NEW YORK, May 10 ters).—A three-day auction of items from the art collect Californian industrialist N Simon, fetched a total of than $7.5 million, the F Bernet Gallery announced.

Sales Saturday, the final of the auction, totaled $786,5 gallery spokesman said. A of Gobelins tapestry, wove the command of Louis XV France and presented to the of Russia in 1782, was purcl Saturday by oil millionaire Getty for $190,000.

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Music in London

A Happy Collaboration

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 10.—The happy collaboration of Ella Fitzgerald and the Count Basie Band brought two capacity houses to the Royal Festival Hall Saturday night, with an overflow audience so densely packed on the stage that Count Basie's soloists were brushing knees as they made their way to the mikes.

With such jazzmen behind her, it was inevitable that the occasion should bring out more of the jazz singer in Miss Fitzgerald than one hears when she is working along with her permanent backing group, the Tommy Flanagan Trio, who, for her two sets, became the rhythm section of the Count Basie Band.

Typical Outing

It was a typical Ella Fitzgerald outing. She sang all around every song she did, scatting, interpolating, soaring up in falsetto to what seemed like dizzy heights, then plunging in her true contralto to the low D and on down, out of hearing.

She imitated just about every instrument in the band. Toward the end of her set, Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis, on tenor, and Al Grey, on trombone, came forward and joined her in a bout of "talking fours." And for a finale they became an improvising trio fronting the band.

Certainly Ella Fitzgerald is one of the great vocal virtuosos of the century, blessed with the loveliest and most malleable of voices, marvelously musical, inexhaustibly and irrepressibly inventive, and an exuberant and compelling performer.



Ella Fitzgerald
..., dizzy heights.

By instructive coincidence, her appearance on the South Bank followed closely on that of Cleo Laine, an English singer similarly gifted and similarly disposed, who is now to be heard with her husband, John Dankworth, and his band at Ronnie Scott's.

Remarkable

Derek Jewell, in the Sunday Times yesterday, called Miss Laine "quite simply the best singer in the world," a rash indulgence in hyperbole as long as Ella Fitzgerald is still around. But she is a remarkable and delightful artist.

Both of them tend to be more delightful than moving, although they can be moving enough when they choose to. Their facility and invention tempt them to do more with a song than is necessarily good for it. Listening to either of them, I am always reminded of Joe "King" Oliver's advice to the young Louis Armstrong:

"Play some lead on that horn, boy . . . ain't no sense playing a hundred notes if one will do. Think about that lead!"

Ford Award

PHILADELPHIA, May 10 (AP).—The Pennsylvania Ballet Company will receive a $2.9 million grant from the Ford Foundation in a program designed to aid the ballet during the next four years.

It is the largest single grant to any ballet company since the foundation began supporting dance in 1963.

Artistic Side of Florence Gould

By Naomi Barry

CANNES (IHT).—For the past half century, the queen of the French Riviera has been a small, peppy, cultivated American woman whose cultural and philanthropic activities are on a scale with her fortune.

Born in San Francisco, Florence Gould is a legend in an area that has always been favorable to lavish personalities. She is a hostess in the grand tradition, art collector on the museum level and patron to writers.

Recently taken into the Académie des Beaux-Arts of the Institut de France, she has established, through the Florence Gould Foundation, a number of literary prizes. For example, the Prix Roger Nimier, which will be awarded on May 24 to a young novelist, or the Prix des Critiques, established in 1946, which will be given on June 7. Not long ago, she established another prize for graphic arts "because nobody thinks of engraving any more. It was won by Denise Maillart, the daughter of the artist.

"I established the Max Jacob Prize for Poetry because you have to have poetry in life, even if it doesn't pay."

Riviera Home

Mrs. Gould's superb house, El Patio, on the heights of Cannes, is a port of call for intellectuals and academicians down from Paris, the officers of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and every dignitary visiting the Riviera.

Florence Gould and her late husband, American financier Frank Jay Gould, turned up in Cannes in the summer of 1922. "Only the old Grand Hotel was open," she reminisced, "and we were the only guests. Everybody went to Deauville in the summer then. I was probably the first woman around here to go water skiing."

She thought the Mediterranean August heat was magnificent after the vagaries of the climate at the Channel resorts. Gould, susceptible to his wife's enthusiasm, bought up land from Juan les Pins to Cap d'Antibes and that was the beginning of the summer social season on the Côte d'Azur.

Now she has changed her opinion. She finds the Riviera at its best in winter again.

"There are wonderful concerts and theater and opera in Nice, Menton and Monte Carlo. The weather is good. In winter I go out on the sea in the Chris Craft and have a picnic near the Iles de Lerins. Nobody there but the monks.

"But I won't stay here in August. Too many people. It's just one big coastal city. If I want to go to Monte Carlo, I have to go by boat. It's the only way you can get there in a reasonable time."

Mrs. Gould was dressed simple black silk shirt and silk pants. Her hair was orange associated with Toul Lautrec. Although she mus over 70, she is perky as a brette on the Paris stage.

The English dining room with Gainsborough, Rae Reynolds and Lawrence wa for a dinner party for 20 evening. In the morning she off on her regular trip to F where her literary lunches cocktails "are the only times people ever see each other."

But before heading back tc entertaining life in Cannes, Gould was planning a week-cure at Quiberon.

"I do it twice a year. R keeps me going."

"LITTLE DUCKS"



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1971

loating Mark Rises Percent Over Parity

ıtinued from Page 1)

y that is rising in value
ıat could be permanently
d at the higher rate.
today's rush to get in on
e before the mark becomes
pensive a buy.
contributing to the con-
fondness of speculative
for the mark was the fact
ur other European coun-
acted to the West German
ither by floating their cur-
or revaluing them.
was especially important
case of Switzerland, whose
s also a strong and popular
cy. Initially, there had been
in Bonn that floating of
ark would have diverted a
amount of speculative dol-
way from the mark to the
franc.
ever, the Swiss government
last night to block such a
by revaluing the franc up-
/ percent. As a result, al-
reports today from Switz-
indicated brisker than nor-
ading in the franc, there
sudden rush by holders
lars and other currencies
rom the mark to the franc.
helping to inhibit the
f action away from Ger-
to other money markets
ıe chain reaction touched
roughout Europe by Bonn's
n.
ria revalued the schilling
percent. The Netherlands
d Germany's lead and set
ilder floating. Belgium,
franc has been in a de
state of floating since last
sday, kept its money ex-
s closed until tomorrow,
the government debated
r it should formally con-
floating.
t finally caused the dollar
y and firm somewhat was
nouncement that the gov-
ıt had ordered West Ger-
banks to stop paying in-
on new deposits by non-
ıt foreigners from today
From that point on, the
o buy marks slackened ap-
bly, according to banking
s.
German government has
it known that if floating
the ratio between the dol-
d the mark to drift too far
from the suspended rate,
ndeshank will intervene to
llars and support it at what
vernment regards as an ap-
ate level.
ever, beyond its announce-
on foreign-held bank de-
the government today
no overt move to intervene
market. The general im-
n was that it planned to
s hand for a few days and
here free trading leads.

liability in Switzerland

RICH, May 10 (UPI).—The
price in Zurich's currency
t settled down today to a
slightly above the value
shed by yesterday's revalua-
f the Swiss franc, banking
s said.
king sources said that the
' price was 4.10 to 4.11
to the dollar, up from the
› 4.10-franc level quoted in
fternoon by the National

7-percent hike in the
s value set the official rate
3 francs to the dollar. The
ıal Bank established its
ention points at 4.01 and
ancs to the dollar.
the National Bank said
did not need to interfere
market today in any way,
by buying or selling dol-

cials for the major banks
ıat the market had return-
ın almost normal procedure
a five-day halt in trading.
ugh not very much was
ning and trading proceeded
slowly."

mand Eases in London

DON, May 10 (Reuters).—
ollar retreated on London's
a exchange market today
the West German mark
1 up, leaving wary dealers
pe with the effects of a
ad of European currency
vals.
mark, freed from its of-
parity rate of 3.66 to the
at one stage reached an
d valuation of 5 percent,
later, as demand for the
German currency slackened,
being quoted at 3.54 to the
an adjustment of 3.5 per-

pound sterling dipped
opening close to its ceiling
2 to the dollar. But at
ime it was being quoted
1835, 7.5 points down on
y's closing.

Rates in Brussels

USSELS, May 10 (UPI).—
ollar dropped to its lowest
against the Dutch guilder
rious trading today.
guilder, officially pegged
25 to the dollar until the
ary crisis of last week,
l at 3.44 guilders in some
gs today, or 4 percent high-
ainst the dollar.
in the afternoon the dol-
lied on the Amsterdam ex-
e and wound up around 1.5
it under the official rate at
54.

ollar Strong in France

IS, May 10 (Reuters).—
eatened heavy run on the
ollar failed to materialize
ance today when foreign
exchange markets opened for the first time since the weekend monetary upheavals in Europe.

The dollar even strengthened somewhat against the French franc, one of the major European currencies to escape being floated or revalued.

The final official exchange rate quoted in Paris was 5.52-5.40 francs to the dollar compared with the official floor of 5.125. Last Wednesday, when the monetary crisis first exploded into the open, the rate was 5.5125-5.5130.

There was some indication that the Bank of France intervened early in the day to support the dollar, but pressure against the U.S. currency never reached a danger point here.

Postwar Low in Austria

VIENNA, May 10 (UPI).—Austrian banks resumed the exchange of foreign currencies today with the U.S. dollar traded at its lowest postwar rate.

Austria, in its first currency revaluation since 1945, raised the value of the schilling by 5.05 percent.

A spokesman of the National Bank said that all currencies, including the dollar, were accepted in unlimited quantities for the first time since last Wednesday when trading was stopped.

Old Rates in Portugal

LISBON, May 10 (UPI).—The Bank of Portugal resumed foreign exchange transactions this afternoon, maintaining the same rates for the U.S. dollar, pound sterling and French franc and raising the quotations for deutsche marks, Swiss francs and Dutch guilders.

Scandinavian Rates

STOCKHOLM, May 10 (UPI).—The German mark floated upward 1 to 3 percent on Scandinavian foreign currency markets today as trading resumed after the monetary crisis.

In Stockholm, the Bank of Sweden and the merchant banks fixed the mark at 1.47 crowns—up 0.02 or 1.5 percent from last week.

In Copenhagen, the new mark quotation was 2.128 crowns against 2.060 last week—up nearly 3 percent.

In Helsinki, the Bank of Finland said trading in marks would not be resumed until 3 p.m. today.

The dollar was unchanged both in Sweden and Denmark. Neither Stockholm nor Copenhagen quoted Belgian francs today.

Greeks Resume Dealings

ATHENS, May 10 (AP).—Greek banks today resumed dealings in German, Dutch, Belgian, Austrian and Swiss currencies after a four-day suspension following the monetary crisis in Western Europe.

Russia Ignores Shifts

MOSCOW, May 10 (AP).—The Foreign Trade Bank of the U.S.S.R., which handles foreign exchange transactions in the Soviet Union, left its rates for Western currencies unchanged today, ignoring weekend revaluations in Western financial centers.

A spokesman at the bank said that exchanges were being conducted for the time being at the old rates.

Spain Rejects Change

MADRID, May 10 (UPI).—The governor of the Bank of Spain indicated today that there were no plans at present for a revaluation of the peseta.

Spain today resumed trading in the dollar, pegging it at virtually the same rate as Thursday when quotations were suspended. The rate is 69.58 pesetas buying, 69.64 selling.

Dollar Up in Italy

MILAN, May 10 (AP).—All currencies gained against the lira in foreign exchange dealings here today.

The dollar rose to 622 lire from 620.60 on Friday, and 620.50 at the start of trading today.

The pound sterling and the French franc also gained. The West German mark was priced at 176.20, or about 3 percent above its previous level.

However, the Banca d'Italia did not set rates for the Belgian franc and the Dutch guilder.

Sumitomo Net Up; Gains at Kansai

TOKYO, May 10 (Reuters).—Profits at Sumitomo Bank climbed 11 percent in the half-year ended March 31—to 13.4 billion yen ($37.52 million) from 11.99 billion yen in the preceding six months, the bank reported today.

Kansai Electric Reports

For the same half-year, Kansai Electric Power noted gains of 1 percent in both sales and profits over the preceding period. Profits increased to 8.08 billion yen from 8.04 billion, while sales grew to 161.9 billion yen from 161.3 billion.

Gain at English Calico

LONDON, May 10 (AP-DJ).—English Calico today reported its profits rose 12 percent in 1970—to £4 million ($9.6 million) from £3.31 million in 1969. Sales fell 8.2 percent to £152.09 million from £152.4 million.

European Stocks Dip, Except in U.K.

Decline Is Blamed On Monetary Crisis

PARIS, May 10 (IHT).—Continued uncertainty about the international monetary situation and worries about the impact of the measures announced over the weekend depressed most European stock prices today.

The notable exception was London, where the Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares rose 12.2 to 393.9, its highest point since April 1970.

Fueling that advance were the improved prospects for British exports. The currency moves in Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Austria will tend to make the price for U.K. goods more competitive there.

Rank Organization, Unilever and Imperial Chemical led the advance, which in some cases was as much as 29 pence. Burmah Oil, in the vanguard of oil stocks, rose 12 pence (29 cents). South African gold mine issues fell and mining shares and dollar stocks were generally sluggish.

Prices in Frankfurt sagged, with the Herstatt index off 1.10 at 102.00.

VW declined 4.9 marks, Bayer was down 2.30, BASF slipped 2.20, AEG was off 2.10 and BMW lost 8.

In Zurich, prices declined sharply in very active trading. The setback was most pronounced among the banks and export-oriented firms. Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp. and Swiss Credit Bank were down about 150 points.

Losses by CIBA-Geigy, Sandoz, Nestlé and Sulzer ranged between 170 and 200 points.

In both Brussels and Amsterdam, there were few exceptions to the downtrend. Officials in Amsterdam reported that normal trading in foreign shares quoted in U.S. and Canadian dollars will resume tomorrow after having been suspended since last Wednesday.

Share prices in Paris held generally steady.

In Milan, prices moved broadly lower with industrials averaging losses of more than 1 percent from Friday's close.

Active trading in dollar-denominated Eurobonds pushed prices up. Convertible dollar bonds held mostly steady while Japanese bonds declined following the trend set on the Tokyo stock exchange.

Japanese Reacting Calmly, Vow to Hold Yen's Parity

TOKYO, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese financial community reacted calmly and in most respects predictably today to the weekend monetary decisions in Europe.

[Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda today ruled out the possibility of Japan allowing the yen to float or changing its dollar parity, Reuters reported. The minister also said the nation's monetary policies will remain unchanged.]

The Bank of Japan reiterated its official position that there are no plans to change the yen's parity (360 to the dollar) "regardless of actions taken by other governments."

Developments in Europe had little immediate effect on Japan's isolated economy, but they left government officials and businessmen somewhat uneasy about future international opinion concerning the value of the yen.

There is no expectation of large-scale speculative funds flowing into Japan: The country's comprehensive foreign exchange controls can easily prevent that. But some officials see the possibility of "moral pressure" arising against Japan to revalue as part of a package of measures designed to restore international monetary stability.

Conditions were quiet on the Tokyo foreign exchange market today. The Bank of Japan absorbed almost all of the $39.7 million sold in spot transactions at 357.38 yen, a point lower than the dominant support level of the past week.

Prices fell sharply on the Tokyo stock exchange, but turnover was only moderate. Very little business was done in the afternoon session, as investors awaited clearer indications of future trends in Europe.

A Bank of Japan official said that although he does not expect the recent monetary turmoil to be completely ended by the steps taken over the weekend, he believes the unrest has passed its peak.

He acknowledged the existence of fears here that international opinion might now focus on the advisability of yen revaluation.

Government officials, noting steps that might be taken as a result of the monetary crisis, said that plans to float a World Bank bond issue here will probably be accelerated, some regulations that encourage exports are likely to be dismantled, and direct investment abroad by Japanese companies may receive more encouragement.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ICI Borrows for Atlas Purchase

Imperial Chemical Industries—Britain's largest industrial concern—has borrowed $300 million in the Eurodollar and U.S. capital markets, Morgan Guaranty Trust reports, to finance the acquisition of Atlas Chemical Industries, announced April 14. The Eurodollar credit of $200 million runs for seven years.

Whisky Importer Changing Hands

Northwest Industries, a U.S. holding company with interests in railroads, chemicals, steel and apparel, plans to purchase Buckingham Corp., the U.S. importer of Cutty Sark Scotch whisky, from Schenley Industries in a transaction involving $80 million in cash and $40 million in notes. The Justice Department ruled last fall that Schenley had to divest itself of Buckingham, as Schenley also handles Dewar's Scotch.

U.S. Purchasers Note Gains

U.S. purchasing executives say business improved slightly last month. According to the National Association of Purchasing Management's latest survey, 38 percent of the members surveyed had gains in incoming orders in April, up from 35 percent in March. Declines were reported by 13 percent, down from 14 percent in March. Production increases were posted by 35 percent of the members in April, up from 30 percent in March. Only 9 percent reported declines, down from 15 percent in March. Inventories increased for the second consecutive month.

Auto Exhaust Cleanser Announced

Kobe Steel of Japan is developing what it claims is the world's first device to remove nitrogen oxide from auto exhausts. Company officials report the device uses a "solid catalyst" and is mounted between engine and muffler. They said the firm plans to mass-produce the device, costing about 5,000 yen ($14) per unit, in about a year. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry had granted Kobe 15 million yen ($417,000) to develop such a device.

New Egyptian Oil Stratum Found

Amoco (UAR) Oil Co. reports it has found a third oil-bearing stratum in its Abu Gharadiq-3 well in Egypt's western desert. A company spokesman said "prospects show the presence of a good oilfield in the area." The firm is a unit of Standard Oil (Indiana).

British Leyland Wins Contract

British Leyland has received a ten-year contract valued at $96 million to supply tractors and tractor components to India. The British firm will begin by supplying tractors outright to Automobile Products of India Ltd., a spokesman explained, and gradually turn to supplying components, as the Indian firm progressively takes over assembly and manufacturing functions. The contract calls for production of 5,000 tractors the first year and an eventual maximum of 12,000 annually.

Additional Controls Seen

Central Bankers Doubt Crisis Is Resolved

By William Ellington

BASEL, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Some central bankers meeting here expressed doubts today that the "dollar crisis" had been resolved by currency revaluations and floating rates. One banker hinted that additional exchange controls for the dollar may be necessary.

A central bank governor, attending the regular monthly meeting at the Bank for International Settlements, said revaluation of the Swiss franc and Austrian schilling would do nothing to help the dollar. He said commercial relations between those countries and the United States were not large enough to have a real impact on the U.S. balance of payments.

He added that if West Germany, Belgium and Holland and "several other nations" revalued it would have a beneficial effect on the dollar. But he said it could not even be assumed that Germany, Holland and Belgium would allow their exchange rates to strengthen permanently against the dollar.

Another informant hinted that Germany and other countries that have rejected exchange controls might change their views. He noted that the EEC finance ministers would discuss additional currency measures before July.

Central bankers blame the currency crisis on an oversupply of dollars, rather than on the fundamental strength of those countries that revalued or allowed their currencies to float. "If you look at the balance of payments of both Switzerland and Austria, you couldn't build a very good case for revaluation," one banker commented.

Criticism particularly falls on the Eurodollar market, whose workings leave even central bankers somewhat puzzled. One informant said about $8 billion of the amount of central bank support given the dollar this year arose from the multiplier effect. This occurs when official dollar reserves are redeposited either directly or indirectly in the Eurodollar market, where they eventually are again turned over to central banks for national currencies. Lack of control over this process, some bankers concede, contributed to the currency crisis.

However, as dollars poured into Germany at an accelerated rate over the past several weeks, observers noted that both the size of central bank dollar holdings and the size of the Eurodollar market seemed to increase. This suggested that not only was the multiplier working, but also funds were being transferred in vast amounts from the United States to be converted into deutsche marks and other strong currencies.

"It would seem that American corporations were deeply involved," an official at Union Bank of Switzerland commented.

The implication, observers believe, is that corporations with access to both the Eurodollar market and the New York money market have the ability to transfer so many dollars that national European money markets can be dislocated.

While central bankers have discussed jointly intervening in the Eurodollar market to regulate liquidity and interest rates, the inability of the Common Market to take a unified stand in dealing with the dollar crisis suggests that unilateral exchange controls may be imposed as a last resort.

Reserves Up in Japan

TOKYO, May 10 (Reuters).—Japan's external reserves stood at $6.3 billion on May 8 compared with $5.777 billion at the end of April, the Finance Ministry said today.

Businessmen Balk at U.S. Aid to Lockheed

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 10 (AP-DJ).—Leading U.S. businessmen overwhelmingly oppose the Nixon administration's effort to aid Lockheed Aircraft Corp. with $250 million in loan guarantees.

This sentiment was expressed repeatedly by members of the Business Council at its spring meeting here.

During the sessions, the businessmen also expressed:

- Strong doubts that inflationary pressures are receding significantly, and worries over renewed inflation next year.
- Continuing skepticism over the administration's forecast of a rapid economic recovery this year. They generally predicted an unemployment rate of more than 5 percent until late next year.
- Surprisingly little concern over the international monetary crisis, though several executives said the situation baffled them.
- Deep concern over growing anti-business sentiment and the means of coping with it.

Some council members, including William M. Allen, Boeing chairman, and Fred J. Borch, General Electric chairman, were actively seeking opposition to the Lockheed proposal, according to one participant. GE reportedly has attacked the plan because Lockheed's L-1011 plane would use a Rolls-Royce engine, which competes with GE's engine.

Mr. Borch's opposition particularly antagonizes administration officials. "It seems pretty hypocritical that in the same week GE would ask Congress for reimbursement for its expenses on the supersonic transport plane, and then oppose any effort to help Lockheed," one administration source said.

But these officials conceded the Lockheed proposal faces a tough fight in Congress. "As of now, our chances are certainly less than 50-50," one insider said. Some top officials are known to believe that congressional action would be favorable only if the proposal were broadened to include similar guarantees for other companies.

The economic advisers to the council predicted real output will rise about 3 percent this year and inflation "is not expected to exceed 4.4 percent," down from last year's 5.3 percent. But they predicted only a "moderate drop" in unemployment to about 5.5 percent by year-end.

The businessmen, forecast a "weak third quarter" this year because of the current heavy steel buying in anticipation of a possible strike. But they agreed a steel strike would have only a "very minor impact" on the economy.

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Big Board Prices Slide In Diminished Trading

NEW YORK, May 10.—Concern over the currency crisis in Europe depressed stock prices in New York today, though the market displayed some strength by overcoming steep morning losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average had been down by almost 8 about midday, but regained to close at 932.55, down 4.42.

Volume fell to 12.31 million shares, down from Friday's 16.49 million. It was the year's third slowest trading day, following the first two sessions, on Jan. 4 and 5, with their respective 10.01 million and 12.6 million shares.

By contrast, daily volume averaged 19.12 million in April.

Professionals Absent

Anthony Ludovici of Peter McDermott & Co. noted the absence of institutional and other professional traders in the session.

Several glamour issues, which rallied in late trading, provided about the only bright spots in the otherwise lackluster session.

Glamour Gainers

Polaroid gained 1 1/8 to 102 7/8, Digital Equipment rose 1 1/8 to 79 7/8, Disney moved up 2 1/2 to 120 1/8, Control Data inched ahead 1/8 to 75 5/8 and Mohawk Data Sciences gained 1 1/4 to 43 3/4.

Among other glamours, Bausch & Lomb fell 5 1/8 to 130 3/8, IBM sagged 2 1/4 to 344 3/4 and Memorex slipped 1/8 to 59 3/8.

Most gold stocks fell, with the exception of American South African, which rose 1 1/8 to 50 1/2, though it was trading ex-dividend. Decliners included Dome Mines, Homestake and McIntyre Porcupine.

Lockheed lost 3/4 to 13, after top U.S. businessmen indicated their opposition to administration efforts to aid the aerospace company.

Oil issues were soft. Mobil fell 1 3/8 to 56 3/8, and Standard Oil (Indiana) lost 3/8 to 63 3/4 despite reporting indications of an oil field in Egypt. British Petroleum was unchanged at 13 1/2.

Blue chips were generally lower. International Paper backed down 3/4 to 38, General Electric eased 1/8 to 120 3/4 and Eastman Kodak lost 5/8 to 81 3/8.

American Telephone, which has slipped since it announced rights for a new convertible preferred issue, fell 3/8 to 47 7/8.

New York Coca Cola

Coca Cola Bottling of New York, which announced plans to acquire Coca Cola bottling of Puerto Rico, closed unchanged at 35 1/4.

Abbott Laboratories dropped 2 1/8 to 69 3/4. The company faces U.S. criminal charges that it has improperly marketed a product to detect hepatitis.

Diebold plunged 4 1/2 to 73 1/2 in response to an appraisal of its prospects in Barron's.

Japan Fund eased 3/4 to 11 1/4, apparently reflecting conjecture that Japan's long postwar boom will slow markedly in this decade. faces U.S. criminal charges.

Auto issues were mixed, with Chrysler adding 1/4 to 30 5/8, General Motors and American Motors down, and Ford unchanged at 65 5/8.

Airlines Slip

Airlines generally were lower. Eastern Air Lines, among the actives, fell 1 1/8 to 23 3/4. Pan American dropped 1/4 to 17 5/8, but UAL Inc. added 1/2 to 39 1/4 after its United Airlines reported April traffic was up 4.5 percent from a year earlier.

Travelers led the Big Board active list, losing 1 to 36 1/2. Warner Lambert, which was second, fell 1/2 to 73 1/2.

American Exchange

On the American Stock Exchange, prices declined. Declines led advances 606-to-288, and volume fell to 3.4 million shares from 4.44 million Friday.

DCA Development, the most actively traded issue, slipped 1/2 to 17 3/4.

Among the actives, Cinerama fell 1/2 to 4 3/4, Mohawk Air 1/2 to 5 1/4 and United Brands warrants 1/8 to 6 1/2.

McCulloch Oil lost 1/8 to 52 3/4, and Milgo Electronics fell 1 7/8 to 19 7/8.

NYSE, Amex Consolidate Their Clearing Functions

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, the nation's two largest central securities markets, disclosed plans over the weekend to consolidate their direct clearing departments in a move that could lead to total merger.

This is the first step in a previously announced plan to join various service functions now performed independently. Other steps are under study.

Clearing involves matching buy and sell orders, ascertaining how much is owed by each member to other members and delivering the securities.

Some major firms clear their own transactions, while others use the two exchanges' clearing departments, which were established as central clearance and settlement facilities for regional member firms and for securities houses without a clearing capacity in New York.

The arrangement is also expected to facilitate participation by Amex clearing members in the Big Board's Central Certificate Service, a central securities depository where ownership changes are completed by bookkeeping entry, rather than by physical delivery.

Company Reports

ESB

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	79.94	76.94
Profits (millions)	4.27	3.59
Per Share	0.78	0.66
Year		
Revenue (millions)	306.24	288.75
Profits (millions)	12.01	12.31
Per Share	2.20	2.26

Sprague Electric

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	27.7	36.6
Profits (millions)	— 3.43	0.46
Per Share	— 0.71	0.13

Travelers

First Quarter	1971	1970
Profits (millions)	26.13	16.67
Per Share	0.56	0.57

U.S. Smelting Refining & Mining

First Quarter	1971	1970
Profits (millions)	2.69	2.87
Per Share	1.06	1.01

Steel Price Boosts

NEW YORK, May 10 (Reuters).—Kaiser Steel in Oakland, Calif., and Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel in Pittsburgh said today they are increasing prices on sheet and strip products in line with hikes made last week by U.S. Steel and other major producers.

On May 10th, 1881, 90 years ago, William Fahnestock made this entry in this journal.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
18⅛	14¼	AbacusF	.50g	113	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	
65⅝	49⅝	AbbtLb	1.16	325	71½	71½	69⅞	69¾	—2½
60	45¾	ACF Ind	2.40	43	57½	57½	56¾	57	— ⅛
17½	13½	AcmeClev	.80	9	14½	14½	14½	14½	
53⅞	42½	AcmeMkt	.20	3	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
14⅜	12½	AdmsEx	.66g	34	14	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	12⅜	AdMills	.20	12	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
43½	22⅜	Address	.30g	278	42½	42½	40⅝	41⅛	—1⅝
19⅛	8	Admiral		228	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	
62½	45⅜	AetnaLife	1.60	101	57	57	56½	57	— ⅛
12¼	8½	Agsirns	Co	16	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
53⅞	40	Aileen	Inc	188	48	48¾	48	48	
57¾	44⅞	Air Prod	.20b	9	57⅞	55¾	54⅝	55¾	+ ⅛
153⅞	123	AirPrd	pf cld	25	144⅛	144⅛	144	144	— ⅛
24½	20¾	AirRed	.40g	262	24	25⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅞	AJ Industries		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
46⅝	24¼	Akzona	1a	20	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
17⅜	16	Ala Gas	1.10	11	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
29⅛	20⅞	Alaska Inters		41	22½	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
46	38½	AlbertoC	.32	26	40½	40¼	39½	40	+ ¼
15⅝	12⅛	Albertsns	.36	15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	21⅜	AlcanAlum	1	71	23	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
24¼	17½	AlcoStand	.30	30	21¼	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	15⅞	Alexndrs	.30g	37	22⅛	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	AllAmAir	.24g	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	15⅜	—⅛
18½	11¼	Alleg Cp	.20a	30	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
32⅛	26⅝	AllegLud	1.40	56	28⅝	29⅛	28	28	— ⅛
45⅝	37½	AllegLud	pf3	15	40⅝	41⅛	40⅜	41⅛	+ ⅛
25½	20⅝	AllegPw	1.36	119	21¼	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	29⅜	Allied Chl	.20	226	31⅛	32⅛	31⅞	32	
36¾	24⅝	AlldMain	.40	8	35⅜	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
28⅝	23	AlldMill	.75b	7	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
21⅜	16	Allied	Pd.66	22	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
37½	26⅝	AlliedInd	1.40	50	35⅜	36¼	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
60	52	AlliedStr	pf 4	y50	55	55	55	55	
10	6½	Allied Super		66	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
19¼	15⅝	Allis Ch	.10g	136	16⅝	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
37⅞	30½	AlltrigtAut	.60	14	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½	— ⅛
19¾	15	AlphaP	Com	6	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
48⅞	36¼	Alcoa	1.80	x81	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+1⅛
30¾	25⅝	AmalSug	1.60	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
16⅞	11⅞	AMBAC	.50	43	15⅜	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	22¼	AmerEs	1.20	24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22¾	+ ⅛
44⅝	39¼	AmEs	pf2.60	4	41	41⅛	41	41½	
48¾	43⅛	AmHess	.07g	115	45¼	45⅝	44	45⅛	— ⅛
138⅛	95¼	AmInt	pf3.50	26	145¾	145⅝	142	143	—2
60⅛	53⅜	AAirFilt	.80	9	57⅞	57⅞	57⅜	57½	— ⅛
37⅜	21⅞	AmAirlin	.80	x176	34	34	33⅝	33½	— ⅛
24½	16	ABaker	.10g	x69	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
49¾	43½	A Brads	2.20	180	46½	47	46¾	47	
48	25	AmBdcst	1.20	171	46	46	45⅛	45⅜	—1½
45⅝	39⅛	Am Cand	.20	82	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	25¾	A Can	pf1.75	7	26⅝	26½	26½	26½	
10¾	7¼	Am Cement		42	8⅝	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
30⅜	25⅛	A Chain	1.60	8	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
26½	21⅝	ACrySug	1.40	46	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
37⅞	32	ACyanid	1.25	249	35¼	35½	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	17½	Am Distill	1	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
45¼	28¾	ADistTel	.10g	33	43½	43¾	42¾	42¾	—1
1.40	1.20	AmDualVest		27	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	+ .10
11⅝	13	ADuPr	pf.66g	13	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
32⅜	28	AmElPw	1.78	284	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	Am Exp	Ind	186	12¼	12¼	12¼	11⅝	
62	41⅜	Am Exp	pf	2210	41	41	40	40	—1⅜
26	24⅞	AGnBFd	.26g	18	25⅛	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
23¾	16	A Genlns	.50	79	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅞	A Gnlnpf	1.80	63	33⅛	33½	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅞	AmHoist	.40	x27	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	7¾	A Home	1.70	x13	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
38⅞	31⅛	Am Hosp	.26	948	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
19g7	13	Am Invst	.50	184	18⅞	19⅛	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
38	23⅝	A Medical	.12	35	35½	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
37⅜	32	A MtClx	1.40	147	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅜
102½	89½	A MtClxpf	4	11	101	101½	101	101½	
9	5⅝	Am Motors		270	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	
43⅞	36⅛	ANatGas	2.20	176	39⅝	39¾	36¾	37	
46½	41⅜	A ResDv	.04g	78	41⅝	42⅛	41⅜	42	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅜	Am Sent	.72	5	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	19¼	
35	25¼	Am Ship	.60b	19	33	33	32	32	— ⅜
53⅞	41¾	AmSoAir	.70	x151	48	50½	48	50½	+1⅝
102½	89½	A Std	4	11	101	101½	101	101½	
91	78¼	A Std	pf4.75	187	85	85½	84½	84¼	— ⅛
27½	23¾	Am Sterl	.48	51	24½	24⅝	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
13⅞	10	AT&T	wi	355	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
53⅞	47⅜	Am T&T	2.60	748	48	48⅛	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
17	13	AWatWk	.60	11	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
18	16	AW smf	1.25	y230	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅜	AW A	1pf .43	y25	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
23	17⅞	Aeron	.60	9	18½	19	18½	19	+ ½
18½	14⅜	Amclek	.60a	x28	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
36½	27⅜	AMF	Inc .90	222	36	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
54⅜	38⅜	Amiac	.80	x28	54⅜	54⅜	53½	53½	—1
73¾	54	AMP	Inc .64	11	70⅜	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛	— ½
10⅜	6⅞	AmpPsh	.18g	12	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	16½	Ampex	Corp	1291	19½	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
45	34⅛	Amstar	1.70	60	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
42⅝	47½	Amstr	pf2.45	3	57½	57½	57½	57½	—1½
10⅛	9⅛	Amstar	pf.48	3	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	25½	Amsted	1.60	12	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	7	Amtel	.32	44	8	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
23⅜	18⅞	Anaconda	1	145	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
40	33	Anch Hock	1	60	37	37	37	37	
23	17½	Ancorp	.48b	1	18½	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
45⅞	35½	And Clay	1.28	9	42¼	42½	41⅞	42	— ½
18⅛	9⅛	Amster	pf.48	3	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	25½	Amsted	1.60	12	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37	

هكذا من الأصل

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

...ngus 6¼-81	44	95
...p Paris 9-85	104¼	105¼
...x 8¾-36	96½	97½
...brands 8-81	97¾	98¾
...ibas 7½-78	100½	102½
... Cop. 9½-85	101½	102½
...Foods 9-85	101	102
...ham 8¼-86	95	96
...lx 8-79	99	100
... Warn 8-79	99	100
...sgaard 8¾-86	94½	95½
...t 9½-88	102½	103½
...PTT 9-85	94	95
...berg 8¾-86	98½	99½
...ron 7-80	91½	92½
...sler 7-84	84¾	85¾
...Targe 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
... Overs 9-75	100¾	101¾
...co 8-86	95½	96½
...Oil 9½-85	104½	105½
...Oil 7-80	74½	75½
...Tale 9-82	100	101
...Tel 8¼-85	97¼	98¼
...n City 8-84	97	98
...n City 9-85	100¾	101¾
...n Tel 9¾-85	100½	101½
...n Tel 8½-86	98½	99¼
...ing 8¼-86	100¾	101¾
...tauids 9-82	98¾	99¾
...tauids 9¼-85	100	101
...erham 7½-80	93¾	94½
...mark 9-82	102	103
...mark 9¼-85	101½	102¾
... 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
...rance 8¼-86	97½	98¼
...p 9-82	99½	99½
...sson 9¼-85	101	102
...p 9-85	105	106
... 8-86	98¼	99¼
...owie 8¼-86	99½	100½
...MigBk 8½-86	91½	92½
...1 8-81	97¾	98¾
... 9-85	101	102
...Mills 7-80	93½	94¼
... Miller 8-86	96½	97½
...ngoes 8¼-89	95	96
...Metro 9¼-86	98½	99½
... 8½-86	94¾	95¾
...thros 9½-85	103½	104½
...mersley 9½-85	101	102
...ker Sid 9-75	101½	102½
...da 7½-91	94½	95¾
...and 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
... 9-85	101¼	102¼
... 8¼-86	93	94
...and 8¾-88	100	101

Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
MassFerg 9-92	99½	100½
Mobil Int 7-85	91¼	92¼
Monsanto 8¼-85	99½	100¾
Montagu tr 9¼-85	101¼	102¼
Montreal 9-85	103	104
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	100	101
Newfoundld 8¼-86	97½	98½
NipponEl 7½-81	93	94
NovaScotia 9-85	101½	102¼
OntarioHyd 8¼-86	99¼	99¾
Oslo 9-85	101	102
OttsElev 8¾-85	99½	100¾
Péchiney 9-85	100	101
QuebecCity 9-92	103½	104½
QuebecHyd8-74/79	99¼	100¼
QuebecHydr 9¼-8	102¼	103¼
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94½	95½
QuebecProv 9-85	100½	101½
Queensland 9-82	99	100
Richardson 8¼-85	99½	100¾
SFE 9-79	102¾	103¾
Siemens 9-85	101¾	102¾
SkaKvina 9-85	100¾	101¾
Transocean 7-80	89½	90½
Transocean 8-84	96½	97½
Transocean 9-85	102¼	103¼
Transocean 8-86	95¾	96¾
TRW 7¼-82	87	90
UnitMarch 9-82	98½	99½

Floating Rates

Autopista 9¼-75	98	99
ENEL 8-80	98¾	99¼
GeneralCa 7½-80	98½	99
Instico 7½-90	99	99½
Pepsi 8¾-80	97	98
Argentine 8¼-77	97½	98¼

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-82	88½	81½
Amoco 5¼-84	98	99
Apco 6-89	90¼	91¼
Assubase 4¾-87	91	92
Amer Can 4¾-83	87½	90¼
Am Tob 5¼-83	128	129
Asahi 6¼-84	98	100
Ashland 5-88	86	87
Beat Foods 7¼-90	124½	125¼
Chevron 5-83	130¾	131¾
Chesabr 5¼-84	108	109
Chry...er 4¾-87	63¼	64¼
Chrysler 5-88	75¾	76¾
Cont Tele 5½-88	100¾	101¾
Cummins Int 5-88	129	130
Dai-Nippon 6¾-86	115	117
EquityF 5¼-90	86½	87½
EastKodak 4½-88	98	99
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	113½	114½
Firestone 5-88	100	101
Ford 5-83	97½	98½
Ford 6-86	107	108
Fuji Photo 6¾-85	152	154
GenElec 4½-85	99½	100½
GenFoods 4¾-82	97¾	98¾
Gillette 4¾-82	88	89
Hitachi 4¼-84	94½	96½
Holiday Inns 8-85	128¾	129¾
Honeywell 5-83	142¾	143¾
I.S.E. 5-88	113¾	114¾
I.S.E. 6¼-89	113½	114½
Itoh 6½-87	111	113
J. Logan 4¾-83	99	100
W. Kidde 5-89	77½	78½
Komatsu 6½-84	109	111
Kubota 5¼-84	99½	101
Leasco 5-88	69½	70½
Leasco int 5-87	57	58
LTV 5-88	48	49
MarMidland 5-88	101¼	102½
Michelin 6-85	107¾	108¾
Mites 4¾-92	101¼	102½
Mitsubishi 7-85	97½	99
MitsubShoji 7½-85	117½	119½
Mitsui 6½-83	125	128
Motorola 4½-83	101¼	102½
MurphyOil 5-88	88¾	89¾
Nabisco 5¼-82	106½	107½
Omarc III 5-77	108¼	109¼
PanAm 5¼-88	66½	67½
PennyJ.C. 4-87	123½	124½
Pepsico 4¾-81	123¾	124¼
PhilMor 4¾-89	174	175
Phil Lamp 4¼-83	93½	94½
R.C.A. 5-88	92	94
Revlon 4¾-83	110½	111½
ReynoldsM 5-88	89	90
Searle 4¾-88	120¾	121¾
Texaco 4¼-88	94¾	95¼
Toshiba 6½-85	98	99
20th Cent. 5-87	69½	70½
Tyco 5-84	92	94
UnionCarb 4¼-82	98	99
UtahIntl. 5¾-82	183½	184½
WardFoods 5¾-88	74¾	75¾
WarnLam 4½-88	125¾	126¾

Ex-dividend.

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Mod	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.18	90.85	115.62
Previous	97.87	90.41	115.91

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Meat 2, red brnn	$2.02¾	$1.83½
Meat 2, hard c.l.f. bu.	2.14¾	1.89¼
Corn 2 yellow bu.	1.77½	1.57¼
Corn 2 white bu.	.96	.86¼
Wheat 2 Western c.l.f. bu.	1.80	1.68½
Cocoa Accra lb.	*.25¾	.28¾
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.43¼	.59½
TEXTILES		
Print cloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.16¼	.16¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	114.00	106.00
Wire 2, Fdry Phila. ton	74.50	89.00
Pig iron Basic No. 1 buy-Pitt	36-37	42-43
Lead spot lb.	.13½	.16½
Copper elec. lb.	.52¾-.53	.60
Silver (Straits) fine lb	1.67¼	1.84
Zinc E. St. L. basis lb.	.15½	15½
Tin per N.Y. cz.	1.66½	1.74½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	377.6	416.7

Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 10, 1971

World sugar No. 11: July 4.35-36, Sept. 4.41 b, March '72 4.41, May 4.41 b, July '72 4.41 n, Oct. '72 4.41 n.

Wool: May 54.0 b, July 68.5 b, Oct. 5 b, March '72 71.0 b.

Wool tops: No sales.

Cocoa: May 23.53, July 22.47, Sept. 21.97, Dec. 23.48, March '72 23.99, May 24.30, July '72 24.61, Sept. '72 24.91.

Copper: May 51.80, July 52.15, Sept. 50. Oct. 53.80, Dec. 53.80, Jan. '72 60. March '72 52.80, May '72 52.60.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): May 52.70 b, July 53.75, Sept. 54.00, Nov. 60 b, Jan. '72 53.25 b, March '72 53.05 b, May '72 53.05 b.

Potatoes: May 4.25, April '72 3.12, May 3.67.

Silver: May 167.70, July 169.80, Sept. 60, Dec. 173.40, Jan. '72 178.60, March 178.90, May '72 181.20, July '72 183.50, Sept. '72 185.00.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	29.52	29.71	29.25	29.67	+17
July	30.15	30.43	29.95	30.41	+16
Oct	30.20	30.55	30.20	30.55	+22
Dec				231.54	+20
March	31.40	31.40	31.40	231.59	+20
May	31.40	31.40	31.40	231.59	+20

z—Id.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
May	1.58	1.59¼	1.58	1.58¼	1.58¾
July	1.58¾	1.59¾	1.57¾	1.58	1.57½
Sept	1.52½	1.53½	1.50¾	1.51¾	1.53¼
Dec	1.54½	1.55¼	1.54¼	1.55¼	1.57¼
Mar	1.58¾	1.58¾	1.57¼	1.57¼	1.57½
CORN					
May	1.44	1.44¼	1.43¼	1.44¼	1.44¾
July	1.43½	1.43½	1.42¾	1.43¼	1.43¾
Sept	1.40¾	1.41¼	1.40¼	1.41	1.41¾
Dec	1.36½	1.36¾	1.35½	1.36¼	1.37¼
Mar	1.41½	1.41¾	1.39¾	1.40¼	1.41¾
SOYBEANS					
May	2.94¾	2.95¼	2.93¾	2.95¾	2.94½
July	2.97½	2.98¾	2.96¼	2.98½	2.97¾
Aug	2.95¾	2.98	2.95¾	2.97¾	2.96¾
Sept	2.91¼	2.93¼	2.91	2.92¾	2.91¾
Oct	2.87	2.89¾	2.85¼	2.85	2.87¼
Dec	2.91	2.92¾	2.90½	2.72¼	2.91¾
Mar	2.94½	2.96½	2.94¼	2.95¾	2.94¾
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	11.01	11.18	10.93	11.08	11.07
July	10.95	11.03	10.90	11.01	10.97
Sept	10.93	10.98	10.87	10.96	10.96
Oct	10.73	10.87	10.73	10.87	10.83
Dec	10.57	10.62	10.53	10.61	10.57
Jan	10.46	10.55	10.44	a10.54	a10.48
Mar	10.39	10.48	10.35	10.45	10.41

Jan	10.34	10.39	10.29	10.39	10.33
Mar				n10.25	10.25
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	78.50	78.65	78.05	78.50	78.55
Jul	79.00	79.70	79.05	79.55	79.50
Aug	79.70	80.00	79.30	79.80	79.60
Sep	78.25	79.10	78.25	78.70	78.80
Oct	77.10	77.75	77.10	77.70	77.40
Nov				a77.25	a77.20
Dec	76.65	77.10	76.40	a77.10	76.80
Jan	76.85	76.95	76.85	76.85	76.60
Mar	77.15	77.45	77.10	77.45	77.25

a-bid, a-asked, n-nominal.

SILVER					
May	1.69.00	1.69.00	1.66.50	1.68.20	1.69.80
Jun	1.69.50	1.69.50	1.67.00	1.68.70	1.70.80
Jul				1.68.10	1.71.90
Aug	1.71.50	1.72.80	1.69.30	1.71.00	1.72.10
Sep	1.73.80	1.74.30	1.72.00	1.73.30	1.75.40
Dec	1.76.20	1.76.60	1.74.28	1.75.90	1.77.50
Feb	1.78.00	1.78.70	1.76.50	1.78.28	1.80.10
Apr	1.80.90	1.80.90	1.78.90	1.80.50	1.82.40
Jun	1.82.70	1.82.90	1.81.80	1.82.90	1.84.80
Aug				1.85.40	1.87.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Jun	32.90	32.95	32.77	32.77	32.82
Aug	31.38	31.35	31.15	31.17	31.22
Oct	30.35	30.48	30.28	30.25	30.30
Dec	29.97	30.00	29.90	29.90	29.95
Feb	30.52	30.52	30.40	b30.47	30.52
Apr	30.35	30.35	30.25	30.25	30.35

Sales: June 897; Aug 229; Oct 74; Dec 33; Feb 6; April 3.

LIVE HOGS					
Jun	20.85	21.10	20.85	21.05	20.90
Jul	22.40	22.47	22.27	22.37	22.30
Aug	22.45	22.50	22.37	22.45	22.37
Oct	21.80	21.95	21.75	21.75	21.80
Dec	23.10	23.25	23.10	23.15	23.02
Feb	24.10	24.30	24.02	24.02	24.02

Sales: June 438; July 115; Aug 42; Oct 42; Dec 32; Feb 2.

SHELL EGGS					
May	29.70	29.90	29.55	29.90	29.75
Jun	32.20	32.20	31.90	32.15	32.15
Jul	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Sep	39.40	39.60	39.40	39.50	39.50

Sales: May 115; June 91; July 1; Sep 75.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
May	25.90	26.50	25.90	26.40	25.77
Jul	26.20	26.90	26.10	26.65	26.12
Aug	25.70	26.00	25.50	25.90	25.35
Feb	35.05	35.15	34.90	35.12	34.90
Mar	34.90	34.90	a34.75	a34.80	a34.65
May				n35.25	n35.25
Jul	35.40	35.65	35.40	35.60	35.15
Aug				b34.07	34.85

Sales: May 439; July 2,458; Aug 950; Feb 332; March 151; May'72, 9; July'72, 2; Aug'72, 0.

Open interest: May 1,674; July 9,946; Aug 7,358; Feb 3,222; March 161; May'72, 2; July'72, 183; Aug'72, 163.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Market Summary

May 10, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Travelers	147,800	35½	— 1
Warn Lam	137,500	73½	— ½
Ampex Cp	129,100	19⅜	— ⅛
Becton Dick	118,200	37¼	—2
Kinney Svc	107,200	35	— ¼
EastnAirL	99,100	33¼	—1½
Bausch Lb	96,800	130¾	—5½
Am Hospitl	94,600	33¾	— ¼
LehPrt Cem	88,200	16	
NatCashR	85,300	42⅛	— ⅛
Lockhd Alrc	84,600	13	— ¾
Am Tel&Tel	74,300	47¾	— ⅛
Piessey Ltd	67,400	24	+ ⅛
Int Nickel	64,400	35½	— ⅛
Dynam Am	63,000	17¾	+ 1¼

Volume, all stocks: 12,810,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks: 1,457,700 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 11.4 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: $27.54.
New 1971 highs: 15; lows: 38.
Issues traded in: 1,666.
Advances: 456; declines: 914; unchanged: 296.
N.Y. stock index: 56.38 —0.29: industrials: 60.87 —0.33; transportation: 45.84 —0.25; utility: 40.13 —0.12; finance: 71.35 —0.39.

Most Actives—American

DCA Devel	81,800	17¾	— ½
Nat Gn wt a	43,600	7⅞	
Cinerama	40,200	4¾	— ⅛
Mohawk Air	34,500	5½	— ½
Ling TV. wt	33,200	10¼	+ ⅛
UnBrand wt	46,200	6½	— ⅛
Instrum Sys	45,600	10¾	— ¼
Deltona Cp	32,100	34½	— ¼
Mingo Jct	30,100	17⅞	—1⅛
McCoII Oil	30,000	52¾	—¼

Approx. total stock sales 2,420,800
Stock sales year ago 1,539,415

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
28.34	25.20	26.15	—.07

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-15		
Chem North	Gen A Trn	Melv Shoe
ty	Genuin Part	Shell Trans
SH	Herc Inc	Texin 1.40pf
m Am	Ing Rand	UnNavr NV
	Kerr McGee	UnPark Min
NEW LOWS-39		
n Lab	Gibraltr Fin	Molybden pf
ind pf	Haw Elec	Nevada Pw
efn	HeterCurt A	NIM 3.90pf
Svc	Hought Miff	NorStaPw
ill	Indiana Gas	OhE 4.56pf
Gas pf	Int Nickel	PaPL 4.50pf
ar PL1	Isco Hospit	Philips Ind
PL1 apf	Kals CernG	PotEl 2.44pf
HyCp	KansCity PL	PubSvc Ind
lec wi	Laclede Gas	SouthCal Ed
pacific	Longil.Lt pf	Swest PSvc
1.64pf	ManHan wi	Toledo Ed
w pf	MidSouUt	Wis PubSv

rman Output Slips r Steel and Iron

DUSSELDORF, May 10 (AP-...—West German production steel and pig iron in April ...ped below their year-earlier ...ls, according to figures releas-...oday by the Federal Statistics ...ce. Pig iron output dipped ... percent to 2.53 million tons, ...le steel production declined ... percent to 3.37 million tons. ...utput of pig iron in the first ... months of the year was down ...percent and of steel down 9.3 ...ent from the last-year period.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
105¾	73½	MesaP pf2.50		9	95¼	96	95	95	—2
11	10	MesabTr .41g		78	10¾	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
31	26	Mesta Mch 2		8	28¾	29½	28¾	28¾	— ¼
26⅝	15⅛	MGM		x43	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ½
28¼	17⅜	Metromd .50		46	24	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
58	50⅛	MetEpf 3.90		x140	54	54	54	54	
91½	64⅜	MGICInv .20		70	87¼	88¼	87½	87⅝	— ⅛
61	56½	MGIC Inv wi		17	59¼	59¼	58⅜	59	
18⅜	15	Mich Gs Ut 1		12	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	
17¾	14⅜	Mich Tube 1		3	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅝	Microdot .10g		94	24⅜	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
20¾	14½	MidContT .92		38	20½	20½	20	20¼	
38⅜	23¾	MidSUtil 1.02		153	23¾	23⅝	23⅜	23¼	— ⅛
35¼	25¾	Midld R 1.40		89	33¼	33¼	32	32½	—1
194¼	97½	Midwst Oil 3		5	194¼	194¼	194¼	194¼	— ¼
56⅞	43⅜	MilesLbs 1.20		xBd	55	56⅜	55	55½	— ⅜
37½	21	Milt Brad .60		38	35½			34¾	— ⅛
118¾	95¼	MinnMM 1.85		174	112	112	110	110¾	—1⅝
22¾	19¼	MinnPLt 1.30		38	20½	20¼	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
123	100	MisanCp 2.40		x30	117	117	116½	116½	— ½
15⅜	12	MissRivr .76		31	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
75⅝	62	MoPac A 5		11	75	75	74½	74½	— ½
30⅜	25¾	MP Corn 1.50		12	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅛	MoPubS .80b		x15	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾+	⅛
60	50¾	MobilOil 2.60		243	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	—1⅜
36½	30¾	Mohas 1.10		33	35¾	36	35½	35⅝	
47¾	23⅜	Mohwk Data		217	42¾	44	42¼	43¾	+1¼
31⅜	22½	Molybd .6ei		24	24	24	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
43⅛	38	Molyb pf2.50		x1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ½
21½	17¾	Monarch .40		8	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	
14¼	10⅛	Monogrm Ind		45	12¾	13	12⅝	12⅝	
45⅜	26⅜	MonsonR .15g		6	41¼	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛
55⅛	41½	MonroEq .60		89	55½	55½	55	55	
46⅞	32⅞	Monsant 1.80		x275	45¼	45¼	44⅜	45	+ ⅜
27	23	MontDUt 1.88		10	35¼	35½	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	30¼	Mont Pw 1.68		26	30¼	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	10⅛	MONYM .22g		139	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
17⅜	13⅜	Moor McCor		13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
74⅛	63⅜	MorganJ 2.72		68	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
29⅝	23	Morse Sh .75		35	23¾	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
40¼	33⅜	MorNor .80		67	34⅝	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
86	31½	Motorola .60		113	82¼	82¾	81⅜	82½	+1¼
45¼	36½	MtPuelS 1.80		43	41¼	41¼	39⅝	41⅜	— ⅛
247½	226½	MtStaTT 3.36		24	22	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
164⅜	13	MSL Ind .40		61	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
29	19⅜	Mumsingwr 1		46	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
36	23½	MrphyCo 1.20		539	34	34¼	34	34½	— ⅛
16⅜	10½	Mrphln 2.52t		26	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
48⅝	26½	MurphOil .60		17	37½	37½	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
107	85¼	MurpO pf5.20		1	102½	102½	102½	102½	—2
24½	15¼	MurryOh .50		19	24¼	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜

56½	48⅛	Nabisco 2.20		56	56	56	55¼	55⅝	— ⅜
54½	42⅛	NalcoCh .80		24	54	54	53½	53½	— ⅛
22¼	18¾	Narco Sci .40		72	31½	31¾	30	30	—1½
46⅜	28¼	NashuaCp .48		12	46	46	44	44⅛	— ¼
27¾	16⅜	NatAirln .10p		182	26½	26½	25¾	26⅛	— ¼
28	23⅜	NatAvia .96g		34	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
31½	25¼	Nat Can .45		x16	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
56½	44¾	N Can pf 1.50		x5	53¼	54	53¾	54	+ ¼
47	37½	NatCashR .72		853	42¾	42¾	41¾	42⅛	— ⅛
45	34½	NatChem .30		9	43	43	42¼	42¾	— ¼
29	21¼	NatCtyBk .90		17	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅛	Nat Distil .90		62	17	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
167¾	85¼	NatFuel 1.68		11	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	— ⅛
28½	15¾	NatGeni .20		182	28	28⅜	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
67	62¼	N Gyp pf4.50							
				z1200	66	66	66	66	
9¼	5¾	Nat Indust		97	8¼	8½	8¼	8¾	
15	11¾	Natind pf1.25		6	14¼	14½	14	14¼	
39⅞	31½	Nat Presto 1		9	36	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	21¾	NatStchn .66		18	28½	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
43⅝	31⅜	NatStand .75		10	41¼	41¾	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
34	25½	NatStarch .64		x2	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
47	39¾	NatSteel 2.5	0	31	45¼	45¼	44⅞	45	
14⅜	11½	NatTea .80		x49	13½	13½	13⅜	13½	
21⅝	9⅝	NatUEl .31f		66	20⅞	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
87½	53¼	Naturnas .25		265	79	79¼	77½	77¾	—1
22	16	Neptune .40		6	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
42	38¼	NevPow 1.24		15	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
22¼	16⅜	Newberry 1		x20	21⅜	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
25⅜	22¼	NEngEl 1.56		44	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
38¾	33¼	NE Tt 2.36		73	34¾	34¾	34	34⅜	— ⅛
36½	29½	Newhall .30		26	30½	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
39½	26	Newmnt 1.04		315	37¼	37¾	35⅝	36¼	—1¼
122	88¾	Newmt pf4.50		10	115	116	112	112	—5½
25⅜	15⅛	NYHonR .05d		24	22¾	22¾	22	22½	— ⅛
36⅞	30¾	NYS EG 2.08		34	30¾	31½	30¾	31¼	+ ½
110	106	NYSEI pf8.80		z210	107	107½	106¼	107½	+ ½
57	50½	NYSEI pf3.75		z100	52	52	52	52	+1
18	14⅛	Ndag AEP 1.10		122	16⅜	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
57½	51¾	Nia Mpf 3.90		z200	51¾	51½	51	51	— ½
55	48	NiaMpf 3.60		z230	48¾	48¾	48	48	
18⅝	15½	NiagShr .94g		8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	NLInd 1		128	22¼	22¼	21½	21¾	— ⅜
84¼	66⅝	Norfolk W 5		66	77	77	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
24	11⅜	NorlinCp .15g		48	21⅞	22¼	21¾	22¾	+1
34¾	23¼	Norris Ind 1		x24	33¾	34	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	18½	V NACoal .60		21	20¼	20½	19⅜	19¾	— ⅜
29⅝	22¼	Nogamt 1							

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14½	9⅝	AberdnMF	.40	10	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Acme Hamil		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Acme Prec		9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
34½	15⅜	Action Ind		39	30¼	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
9⅝	3¾	Adams Russ		10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
18⅛	8¾	Admiral Intl		38	17¾	17⅞	16½	16⅞	—1⅛
12⅞	6⅜	A&E Plast P		25	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Aerodex Inc		1	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
12¼	8¼	Aero Flo	.20	16	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅛
27½	18⅞	Aerolot	.50a	10	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
14	9	Aeronca	.25c	40	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
8	5	Aerosol	.10f	9	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	5½	Aerovox	Cp	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
11	12½	Affil Cap	Cp	50	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ½
18	7⅜	Affil Cap	wt	18	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	AIC Photo		3	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
6¾	3⅛	Aiken Ind		5	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	AIM Cos		133	2	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
19	13⅜	Airborne Frt		18	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Airlift Intl		115	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	5⅝	Airpax Elec		12	9¼	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
24½	11	Airwick B	.25	3	20⅜	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅜
65	57¾	AlaP	pf4.20	250	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
8½	5⅛	Alaska Airl		30	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14	6⅜	Alba Wal	.24	17	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
9½	4⅜	Alden Ind		3	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22½	17⅜	AlcAlfg	1.03g	5	21	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅜	Ali Amer	Ind	6	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
18⅛	10½	Alleghy Airl		70	17½	18	17⅜	18	+ ½
12	6⅜	AllegAirl	wt	10	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅞	AlleghyCp	wt	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	15½	Allen Et	.32f	38	22⅜	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
45⅞	24½	Alliance T	R	29	43¾	44½	43¾	44½	+1⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Allied Art		12	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	8	Allied Contrl		3	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7¾	Allison Sft	.40	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
7½	4	Alpha Ind		15	5⅜	5½	5¼	1¼	
6¼	3⅝	Altamil Cp		21	5½	5¾	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17¼	12¼	Alter Fds	.50	23	16¼	16½	16	16	— ⅛
60	51½	Alcoa pf	3.75	2600	54	54	53	53	— 1
15¼	9¼	AlumSpec	.44	16	11¾	12	11½	11½	
24	10⅞	Amco Ind		132	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	17⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	6⅝	Ameco Inc		9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
20	13⅜	Am Agronom		19	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	6⅞	A AutVnd	.20	3	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	9¾	Am Biltrf	.20	24	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅜	A BkShs	.31i	15	5¾	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
34	30¼	AmBldgM	.24	42	31⅝	32½	31½	31⅝	
27	21⅝	A CenM	1.04g	49	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
23⅞	17⅛	Am Fin	1.10	57	22½	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
21½	18¼	AmFin	pf1.50	1	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
31¼	23½	A Flth	1.24g	13	28¾	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
7⅞	3⅜	Am Fltch	wt	2	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
69	34¼	A Israeli	.45i	12	51	51	51	51	+ 1
16⅝	9	A MaizeA	.33	12	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
16	9⅛	A MaizeB	.33	4	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
42½	35⅜	Am Mf	1.20g	5	38¾	38¾	38	38	— 7
30⅜	18⅜	AmMotions	.20	29	28⅞	28⅞	27½	27½	—1⅛
25⅜	20⅝	AmPetrf	.35g	174	22	24	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Am Precisn		2	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
12⅜	7⅞	A RltyTr	.55g	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	8¾	AmSat Equip		36	13	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4¾	AmTech I	If	20	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
22⅜	16⅞	AmesDep	Str	12	22½	22½	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛
41	23½	Amrep	Corp	90	25⅜	27¼	25⅜	26⅞	+1½
5½	3⅜	Andy Gard		18	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
38	23⅜	Angelica	.18	318	34⅜	34¾	31⅝	31⅝	— 1⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Anglo Lautro		39	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅜	Ansul Co		8	13½	13½	13½	13½	
9½	5¼	Anthony Ind		19	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	AO Indust		142	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅜	Applied Dev		21	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	4½	Applied Data		29	8⅛	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Applied Dev		21	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	23½	Aquitain Ltd		1	27⅜	28	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	17⅜	ArcCh Ent		189	26⅛	26¼	25	25	— ⅛
3¼	2	Argus Inc		1	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
19	13½	ArizColoLd	C	3	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
25½	16¼	Ark Best	.30	6	24⅜	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
29⅛	24⅝	ArkLGas	1.30	168	25¼	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9½	Arrow Elect		12	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Arundel		26	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅜	Arwood Cp		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	AsamGra	Oil	276	20⅛	20½	20	20	— ⅛
12¾	8⅜	Ashi Oil	Can	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11	7	ASPRO	.25b	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25	18⅛	AssdBaby	.60	10	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	
5⅞	4⅛	AssdFdSt	.20	2	5½	5⅞	5½	5½	
32⅝	26	Assd M	1.20g	12	28⅛	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Astrex Inc		4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅛	21⅛	Atco Chem		11	23⅝	23⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
22⅞	15	Atico M	.47g	54	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	9¼	Atl Coa	wt	62	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
42¼	28	AtCL Co	.30c	13	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅜
18½	13⅛	AtlC Min	.62g	8	17¼	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Atlas Cp	wt	175	2	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
24½	19	Augat Inc		41	21⅞	22	21½	21¾	— ⅛
18⅞	14⅛	Austral Oil		53	16	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅞	Auto Bldg		17	12½	12½	12	12	— ½
14⅜	8⅛	Automat Rad		15	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	AutonSys	.20	x47	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
56⅜	32	Autostft	.35c	11	51	51⅜	51	51⅜	
10	3¾	AVC Corp		29	8¾	8¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
10¾	6⅜	AVEMC	.10	51	9¾	10	9⅝	10	

B

21	12	BasdCop	.40b	7	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	
29½	21	Baker In	.24b	165	29	29	28	28½	— ½
51½	28	Bald SH	1.20	7	48⅛	48¼	48⅛	48⅜	
7	5⅜	Bald Sec	.16g	3	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	4¼	Bali Co		14	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅛	Bang Pun	wt	37	5⅜	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	8⅛	Banister Cntl		36	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
27	23	BankrUt	.14g	26	23⅜	24½	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Banner Indus		10	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Barb Lynn		51	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	Barnes Eng		11	15⅛	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
14⅜	5⅜	Barnwell Ind		148	12⅞	13⅛	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅜
19	11	BarryRG	70t	x61	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	8½	Barry Wr	.20	11	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
8	4⅛	Bartell Med		29	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17⅛	6	Barth Sp	.33	120	15¼	15⅞	15	15½	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	BartonBr	.45f	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
10⅛	6	Bartons Cdy		10	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Baruch Fostr		5	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅜	8	BarwickET		20	9¾	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	BBI Inc		21	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21	16⅜	Becoind	I	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15½	10¼	Behavlorl	RL	70	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
19⅝	13⅞	Behring	Corp	151	13⅜	13⅜	12¼	13⅛	— ⅜
6	4⅛	Bell Electrn		23	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
12	7	Belscot	.40f	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅜	Benrus	Corp	41	12	13⅛	12	13	+1
16⅜	11⅜	BergBran	.24	45	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Berg B	pf.15	x4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	20	Berven Carpt		4	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Beth Cp	.78f	76	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	10⅝	+1⅛
17⅞	9	Beverly Ent		85	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	BigBearA	1	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
33⅛	22⅞	Binneys	.80	x1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Bluebird Inc		67	6⅛	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	
4⅛	1⅜	Bluebird wt		34	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅛	Bohack Corp		17	18⅛	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Boli Berenek		5	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
28⅛	24	Boothe Comp		71	23⅞	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
9⅜	6⅛	Botany Ind		37	6⅞	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Bowmar Ins		6	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
27⅛	14⅞	Bowne Co	.16	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	V
20⅞	15	Box Valt	.10	28	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
43⅜	32⅞	Brad Ragan		9	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
38	21⅞	BradfCom	Sv	29	34⅛	35	33⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
13⅞	9	Branch In	.50	4	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
19⅛	6⅛	BrantFAir	wt	44	17	17	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅞
14⅝	7⅛	BrntAirA	.21f	61	12¼	12⅜	2	12	— ⅜
19⅛	4⅞	BrascanLt	1b	100	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
23¼	14⅜	Braun En	.32	8	21⅛	21⅜	2	12	
13⅞	7⅞	Breeze	.59f	1	12	12	12	2	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	BrA Tob	.70g	1	8¼	8¼	8⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅞	BroDerf	Ind	8	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅞	— ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
12⅜	7¼	BrksPar	.20	1	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Brown Co	wt	15	4⅛	4⅛	4	4¼	+ ⅛
26½	23½	BrwnF B	.40b	14	25¼	25½	24⅞	25	
6½	5⅜	BrownF pf	.40	1	6	6	6	6	
17⅛	8¼	Bruce Robert		21	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
47½	35¼	BT Mtg	Inv	23	37⅜	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ½
3½	2⅛	BTB Corp		79	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
15⅜	10¼	BTUEng	.07p	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Buehler Cp		10	4¼	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
28¼	19⅜	Bundy Corp	I	17	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
10¾	6⅝	Burgess Ind		21	7½	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
35	24⅜	Burns WJ	.50	34	29½	29	28¼	29	+ ⅝
4⅛	3	Burr JP	.05g	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7¼	4½	Butler Aviat		18	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	10	Buttes Gs	Oil	38	13U	13⅜	13¼	13½	

C

17⅜	12¾	Cablecom Gn		8	15¾	15⅞	15½	15½	0
26½	20¾	Caldor Inc		21	24¾	25	24⅝	V	1½½
33⅜	22	Calcomp		66	29	29¼	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	24⅞	Cal Hit	Care	9	28½	28⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅜	Camcolnc	.15	44	22½	22½	21⅜	22¼	— ⅛
8⅝	5	15-16 CampbChib		46	7	1-16	6⅝	6	15-16+1-16
23⅝	9	CampbM	.30	10	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
51½	33⅞	CdnExp	G&O	53	3	15-16	4	37⅝	37⅝—1-16
9⅜	6	15-16 Cdn Homestd		47	7	3-16	7	3-16	7 — ⅛
c18⅛	15⅜	CdnHydro	.25	29	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
25½	22⅝	CdnInt P	1.80	11	24⅜	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	10¼	CdnJavin	.44f	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
5	3⅞	Cdn Marconi		9	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
44⅛	35½	Cdn SuperOil		109	40⅜	40½	40¼	40⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Canaveri	.16f	16	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Canoga In		2	3	3	3	3	
21⅜	12⅜	Cap Ind	.16g	117	13	14⅛	13	14⅛	+ 1
8¼	4⅜	Career Acad		140	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	10⅜	Caressa Inc		39	29⅞	31¼	29⅞	30⅝	+1⅛
		Carnat nl	.20	9	25⅜	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜	
16⅜	14⅜	Care Pipe	.80	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
10⅛	5⅜	Carousel Fsh		40	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
24½	13⅛	Carrols Dev		50	21⅛	21⅜	20¼	21⅛	
17⅜	16	CastleA	.80	4	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅜	Castleton Ind		14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22½	8¼	Cavitron Cp		22	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	7¼	CelloCraft		17	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
53	46	CenMe	pf3.50	z170	49	49	47½	48½	—1
16⅞	14¼	Cen Sec	1.15g	10	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
27¾	22¾	Century El	.60	7	22⅞	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	CVENTRY	Ind	24	28	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
9	3	Cerro Corp		1	3	3	3	3	
12⅜	11	Chart Gas	.68	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
36½	26¾	Cherry Burr		4	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	— ½
30	25¼	ChiRivr	1.60a	3	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
13¾	8¼	ChristianCos		88	12⅜	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
12⅜	11	CIC Leasing		13	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Cimarex	.30a		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Cinerama		602	5¼	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
38	31¾	Circle K	.22	9	32¼	33¾	32¼	33¾	+1¾
11⅜	8¼	CitSv AR	wt	19	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
13¾	8⅜	ChyGsFla	.50	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	ClarkCbl	.02e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		Clarke G	.18g	26	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	
19¾	13⅝	Clarkson Ind		24	18	18	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Clary Corp		12	4	4	3⅞	4	
18⅝	14⅜	Clinton Mtr		20	17	17	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
11⅝	5¾	Clopay	.37f	5	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
14½	10	CMI	Corp	20	12	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
40	24¼	CMI Inv	Co	23	35½	35⅝	34½	34½	—⅜
9	3⅜	Coburn Corp		19	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	11⅜	Cott Mer	.30g	x25	28¼	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Cohu Elec	.10	31	8⅝	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	
19	11⅛	Cole Nat	wt	4	17	17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
30⅝	21¼	Coleados	.08b	19	28	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	26⅜	Coleman	.40	45	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅝	Colwi Co	.18g	2	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅜	Colon Snd	.30	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	12½	Combustn Eq		16	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
27⅜	22⅜	Comlnc	1.40	5	23	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅛	Comlnd	.10g	12	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
18½	14⅜	Caml Mgt	.40	13	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Commodor		16	10⅛	10½	10⅛	0⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅞	Compolnd	.36	19	15	15	14	14	—1
29⅝	24	Com PS	1.50b	9	24⅝	25	24⅜	24⅞	
14	6⅞	Compreh Des		4	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2¾	CompuDyne		7	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7⅛	3⅞	Comput Ed		59	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅛	3⅜	Comput Instr		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	7¼	Comput Invst		8	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Comp M	.20e	2	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
21	12⅞	Computest		10	14⅜	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
45¼	25½	Comp Softw		20	38	38¾	38	38	
13⅛	8⅜	Conchemco		14	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	Concord Fab		27	11	11½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅝
15⅜	11⅜	Condac Corp		5	13⅜	13½	13⅛	13⅜	
15⅛	11¼	Conares	.08b	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
7	4	Conray Inc		7	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1 15-16	1⅛	Con Cdn	Fer	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+1-16
14⅛	7⅜	ConDenS	.05g	7	12	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅛
9½	4¼	Con Nat Sh	A	4	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	8¼	CVON OG	1.12f	x112	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+
15⅞	8¼	Con Refrig		30	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	ConsltDes	.40	7	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
14½	11¼	Cont Mater		2	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	
9½	7¼	Cont Tel	wt	44	7⅝	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9¼	Cook Elec	.30	19	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
14	8½	Cook Ind		23	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12	
17¾	15	Cook Pnt	Var	3	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
2⅝	7	Cooper Jarrt		1	11⅝	11⅝	1⅝	1⅝1	
9⅞	5	Cosmodyne		25	7¾	8⅛	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅛	Cousins	.40g	27	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	21⅜	CoxCbls	Com	4	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
9	5½	Craig Corp		12	6¾	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
17¾	10⅞	Creative Mgt		9	14⅛	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
32½	25½	CreoleP	2.60a	26	30	30	29½	29½	— ½
16½	5¼	Crest Foam		42	13¼	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	3¼	Crestmont		69	7	7¼	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
54½	48¾	Crompt	1.40	11	51¾	51¾	51	51½	— ⅛
6⅝	3	CrowleyM	.30	7	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
55⅞	31	CrwnCPt	1.22f	40	41¾	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
14	9⅜	Crystal Oil		18	13½	13½	13	13⅜	— ⅜

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971 — Stocks and	Sls.				Net		
Hi. Low.	Div. In $	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chge
22¾	Hecks In n.08	22	22¾	23¼	22¾	22⅞	-1⅛
4⅝	Helmicke Inst	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	- ⅛
29¼	HelenaRu .76	29	25	25½	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
13¾	Her Mal .24g	14	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	20⅝	- ⅛
5	HIG Inc .25f	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9	HiShear .40	13	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	- ⅛
26⅛	Higbie Mf .80	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	- ⅛
6⅜	Hilhavn .04p	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
26	Hilton Hot wt	2	55	55	53	53	-1
6¼	Hipotronics	8	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
2⅝	Hoffm Indust	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1¼	Holly Corp	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25½	Holoph 1.20a	9	23½	23½	23½	23½	- ⅛
24¼	HomeO A .50	22	29½	29⅜	29½	29⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	Hormel 1.50	34	53⅜	54⅝	53½	54⅜	+1⅛
14⅝	Hoskins .80a	18	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	—
10⅝	Hospital Affil	36	31⅛	31⅛	30¾	30⅝	- ⅛
7⅝	Host Ent .25f	19	10	10⅛	10	10	
29	Hoss Fabric	20	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	Hosso Vis .32	10	16⅜	16⅜	16	16⅛	- ⅛
36¾	HotB OG .80	10	45⅛	45¾	45½	45⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	Hudson Leas	4	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	- ⅛
11	Huffman .60	22	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	- ⅛
14⅜	Husky Oil .15	81	15	15¼	15	15½	
5	Huyck Cp .48	19	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	
7⅛	Hycon Mfg	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅝	Hydramatl	41	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
23½	Hyseal Food	7	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	- ⅛
39	HyskrEd pf 4	3	53⅜	53⅜	53	53	- 1⅛

I

24¼	IdeaToy 1f	5	33¾	34	33⅛	33⅝	- ⅛
4	IHC Inc	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7	IllisWar Enc	5	8	8	7¾	7⅞	- ⅛
5⅛	IMC Magnet	5	5	5	4¾	4⅞	- ⅛
5	ImacoCy .64f	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	- ⅛
5½	ImpChm .18g	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+3-16
19⅜	ImprtOil .50a	18	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
1½	ImT Gra .25g	1	2	2	2	2	
10⅜	Indian Hd wt	13	13½	13½	13	13⅛	- ⅛
10⅛	Insco Oil	53	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	- ⅛
5⅜	InflghtP .15f	23	9	9	8⅜	8⅜	
7⅜	Instron Corp	22	12⅜	13	12⅛	12⅛	- ⅜
6	Instrum Sys	456	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅝	- ⅛
9⅜	Int Controls	46	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	- ⅛
3	Int Cont A wt	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	- ⅛
17½	Int Foodsvc	290	19	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	InfGenIn .40a	17	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	- ⅛
12¼	In Protein .10	26	18½	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	- ⅛
4	Int Stretch	46	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	
6⅜	Interstate Un	48	11	11	10	10⅜	- ⅛
16⅞	Intersystm	4	30½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
37⅜	InvDlv A 1.80	20	55	55	54¾	55	
9⅝	InvDivB .65	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
10	Invt Fds .80b	13	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	Invt Ray .14a	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅛	Iroquois Ind	24	20⅝	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	Irvin Indust	6	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅛	ISC Ind	29	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅛	- ⅛
14⅜	Itel Corp	71	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	- ⅛
3⅛	ITI Corp	88	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	- ⅛
4⅝	Jachyn .10g	4	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
15⅜	Jacobs Eng	19	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
17½	Jamesway	31	23⅜	23½	22¼	22⅝	- ⅛
19⅜	Jeannette Gl	9	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	- ⅛
9	Jefferson Stn	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	- ⅛
5⅛	Jervis Corp	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	Jetronic Ind	49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	- ⅛
24¼	John Pd .15a	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	- ⅛
7	JS Industries	17	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
7	Jupiter Cp	11	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛

J-K

11⅜	Kaiser In .27f	86	13⅜	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	- ⅜
4⅞	Kalvex .20f	8	6⅛	6⅜	6	6	- ⅛
11⅛	Kane smill wt	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	- ⅛
24⅛	Kanpebvc .80	32	39¼	39¾	38¼	38⅝	- ⅛
22⅝	Kauf Brd wt	18	35	39	35	35	-1⅛
5⅛	Kavanau	9	6⅛	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
2½	Kay Jwly	4	4	4	4	4	
17	Kaynar .32	85	22⅞	23	22¾	22¾	
25⅛	Kawneer .90	43	33	33	31⅞	31⅝	-
8⅜	Kayr Co	1	10	10	10	10	- ⅛
9⅛	Keyst Ind .40	8	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	Kilemb .10g	55	5	5	5	4⅞	- ⅛
2⅛	Kin Ark Corp	42	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	
5⅜	King Radio	17	11¼	11¼	11	11	- ⅛
7	Kingsford .16	21	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
28⅜	KingsLaf 1.60	6	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	
7	Kinny MC .15	209	12¼	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	- ⅛
22⅝	Kirby Ind .36	6	22⅞	23	22⅝	23	
7¾	Kit Mfg	8	10	10	9¾	9¾	
4⅜	KlaerVu Ind	22	9⅞	10⅛	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	Kleinerts	11	26	26	25½	26	- ⅛
14⅛	Klikiok .50	10	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	- ⅜
14	Knaft Hot .60	4	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	- ⅜
16½	Kollmrgn .40	11	23	23	22⅜	22⅜	
12½	Kysor Ind .40	11	15¾	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛

L

3⅝	LaBarge Inc	8	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅜	Lafay Radio	13	28⅛	28¼	28	28	- ⅛
4⅞	LAigion Appl	9	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	- ⅛
3	Lake Shore	57	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
17½	LaMaur .36	56	20⅜	20⅜	19	19⅜	-1⅛
1⅝	Langley Cp	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	- ⅛
7⅜	LaPoint .20a	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	- ⅛
19⅞	Larwin Ig	224	23	23¼	22½	22⅝	- ⅜
32⅜	LaTour Bick	43	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	- ⅜
13½	LeaRonl .28	-2	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
8	Leader Inst	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	- ⅛
6⅛	Lasaco Cp wt	166	9	9	8⅜	8⅜	- ⅛
18¼	Lee Ent .30g	18	26	26	25¾	26	- ⅛
7⅞	Lee Natl	6	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝	- ⅛
15⅛	Leh Press .56	30	17	17	16¾	17	- ⅛
13⅜	Leisure Tec	39	25⅝	26	25⅜	26	+ ½
31½	LernerStr .80	35	45⅛	46	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	Lerner St wt	76	29⅜	30⅜	29⅛	30⅜	+ ⅜
19½	LesliePa n.32	62	20¾	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
4⅜	LevinTown	54	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	- ⅛
67⅛	Levitz Furn	85	116¼	118¼	116⅜	117½	-1⅞
6⅛	Liberty Fab	19	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	- ½
6⅛	Liberty Loan	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	- ⅛
9⅛	Lill Am Cp	25	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
2⅛	Ling TVpf wt	533	9⅞	10½	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	Lockwd KB	5	9	9	9	9	- ⅛
2⅛	Lodge&Sh	3	3	3	3	3	- ⅛
16⅛	Loehmann .32	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	- ⅛
13⅜	LoewsThe wt	193	20	20	19⅛	19⅞	
3	Logistic Ind	15	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	- ⅜
21	LaGenSv 1.10	10	22⅛	23¼	22¼	23¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	LSB Ind .25f	11	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	LTV Aero .80	25	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	- ⅛
3⅛	LTV Aero wt	51	3⅝	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7⅜	LTVElec .07g	4	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
7⅛	LTV Ling Alr	46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	LTV Ling wt	30	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅛	- ⅛
3⅛	LTV Ling pf	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	- ⅛
6	Lundy Elec	18	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾	+1
3⅛	Lynch Corp	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	

M

25⅜	Macald Ind	2	3½	3½	3½	3½	
24	Macro Chat	32	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
49⅜	Magna Oil	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
29⅛	Mallory Ran	6	34⅜	34⅜	31½	31½	- ⅛
27⅜	Mamm Mart	25	29½	30⅜	29⅛	30¼	+2
8	Maqmd Data	41	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	Manabels .07p	42	9⅝	10	9⅜	9⅝	- ⅛
14⅜	Mansood .60	3	17	17	17	17	- ⅛
12⅜	Mansf TR .50	4	15	15	15	15	
6⅛	Marlindus	9	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	Marlene Ind	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	- ⅛
44⅞	Marley .40	28	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	- ⅛
18⅛	Marshal Ind	19	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
15	Masland .60	14	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	- ⅛
13⅝	MatlerRe .07g	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	- ⅛
9⅜	Maul Bro .50	11	14	14	13⅜	13⅝	- ⅛
7⅞	Maule In .30g	2	10	10	10	10	
5⅛	McCrory wt	2	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	McCror wt n	77	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
36	McCull 1.12f	300	52	54	51⅜	53⅜	- ⅛
25	McCul Oil wi	32	34⅜	36⅝	34⅜	36½	- ⅛
28⅜	McDona .17g	10	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33½	- ⅛
14	Means&Co 1	3	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	
13	Medalist .16g	4	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅜	- ⅛
25	MedcoJwly A	15	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	MedicGen .52	2	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	- ½
14⅛	MEM CVO 7s¼		⅛	14⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19
14½	Memsco .41f	20	15⅛	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	MerleNo .10g	15	18⅞	18⅞	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	Merrill sild		1 7-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	+1-16
5⅛	Mich Gen	35	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	- ⅛
5⅛	Mich Spg .10	5	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
16⅞	Microwave	28	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	- ½
11⅜	Midlnd Co .80	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	- ⅛
18⅜	Midw Fin .32	12	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	- ⅛
17½	Migeo Elect	301	20⅜	20⅜	19½	19⅝	-1⅜
5⅜	MilirWohl .36	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	- ⅛
12⅜	MillDmnx .54f	x17	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
19¾	Milton Roy	26	34⅝	35	34½	34½	-1
29½	Mirro Al 1.80	1	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
16	MoBeefPkr	14	21¼	21¼	20½	20⅝	- ⅛
4⅜	MoKanTex cf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	- ⅛
4⅛	Mile Corp	52	5⅝	6	5⅜	5⅜	- ⅛
13⅜	Mobile Home	65	18⅛	18⅝	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
7	Modern Maid	12	8	8	7⅞	8	
34⅜	Mohawk Air	543	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛	- ⅛
27⅜	Molybd Can	3	3⅛	3⅛	3-16	3 3-16	-1-16
6	Moog Inc	24	13	13	12⅝	13⅛	- ⅛
15⅝	Morse El Pd	93	24	24⅜	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	MotlaSMk .16	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	- ⅛
9	Mouldines	28	11½	11½	11¼	11½	- ⅛
18⅛	Mt Vern 1.50	4	9⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
2	Movielab	21	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
9⅞	MPB Cp .30	8	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	
5⅜	MPO Video	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅜	MultiAm .05g	5	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	- ⅛
2½	Muter Co	8	3⅛	3½	3	3	- ⅛
6⅞	MWA Co .10p	2	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	

N

4	Napco Ind	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	- ⅛
4⅝	Narda Micr	13	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
4⅝	Nat Alfalfa	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	- ⅛
21⅞	Nat Bellas H	9	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
6⅞	Nat Gen wt	90	18⅛	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	- ⅛
3⅛	Nat Gen wt n	636	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅝	Nat Hith Ent	57	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Med Ent	14	37⅝	36⅛	36⅛	-1⅛		
9⅝	N Realty .80	19	10⅝	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	- ⅝
18⅛	N Semicondt	2	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	- ⅛
9⅞	Nat Spinng	9	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	- ⅛
12⅝	Nat Systems	10	17	17	16½	16½	- ½
3⅜	NBO Ind	17	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
9	Needham Pk	23	14½	14½	14⅛	14½	
11	Neisner .20	10	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	NellyDon .61f	2	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	- ⅛
3⅜	Neptle LaM	29	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	- ⅛
14⅝	N Ens Nucir	19	21¼	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	- ⅛
6⅛	N Hamp Gall	5	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
18	Newbrdge An	36	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
13	New Mexi Air	5	18½	18½	18	18	- ⅛
16	Newmk&Co 1	3	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	
13	Mycalist .16g	4	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	- ⅛
25	MadcoJwly A	15	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	MedicGen .52	2	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	- ½
14⅛	MEM CVO 7s¼		⅛	14⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19
14½	Memsco .41f	20	15⅛	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	MerleNo .10g	15	18⅞	18⅞	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	Merrill sild		1 7-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	+1-16
5⅛	Mich Gen	35	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	- ⅛
5⅛	Mich Spg .10	5	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
16⅞	Microwave	28	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	- ½
11⅜	Midlnd Co .80	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	- ⅛
18⅜	Midw Fin .32	12	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	- ⅛
17½	Migeo Elect	301	20⅜	20⅜	19½	19⅝	-1⅜
5⅜	MilirWohl .36	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	- ⅛
12⅜	MillDmnx .54f	x17	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
19¾	Milton Roy	26	34⅝	35	34½	34½	-1
29½	Mirro Al 1.80	1	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
16	MoBeefPkr	14	21¼	21¼	20½	20⅝	- ⅛
4⅜	MoKanTex cf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	- ⅛
4⅛	Mile Corp	52	5⅝	6	5⅜	5⅜	- ⅛
13⅜	Mobile Home	65	18⅛	18⅝	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
7	Modern Maid	12	8	8	7⅞	8	
34⅜	Mohawk Air	543	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛	- ⅛
27⅜	Molybd Can	3	3⅛	3⅛	3-16	3 3-16	-1-16
6	Moog Inc	24	13	13	12⅝	13⅛	- ⅛
15⅝	Morse El Pd	93	24	24⅜	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	MotlaSMk .16	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	- ⅛
9	Mouldines	28	11½	11½	11¼	11½	- ⅛
18⅛	Mt Vern 1.50	4	9⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
2	Movielab	21	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
9⅞	MPB Cp .30	8	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	
5⅜	MPO Video	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅜	MultiAm .05g	5	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	- ⅛
2½	Muter Co	8	3⅛	3½	3	3	- ⅛
6⅞	MWA Co .10p	2	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	

O

23½	Offshore Cp	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
14⅛	OKC Corp .80		28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	27	27

— 1971 — High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
9¼	Okonite wt	87	6⅝	7	6½	6⅝	
13½	Old Town	27	12⅜	12⅝	12	12⅛	- ½
98¾	92 Oakiep 2.10g	2250	94	94	93	93	-1
11⅜	5⅝ Originala .30	3	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
6¼	2⅜ Ormand Ind	23	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	- ⅛
10½	7⅛ OSullivn .50	4	9¼	9¼	9½	9½	- ⅜
24	16⅛ Over Ship Gr	728	22½	22½	21½	21⅜	- ⅜
5	2⅛ Oxford Elec	12	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	- ⅛
15½	9¼ Oxtd Fst .30g	21	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼ Ozark Airline	55	6		5⅝	5⅝	- ⅛

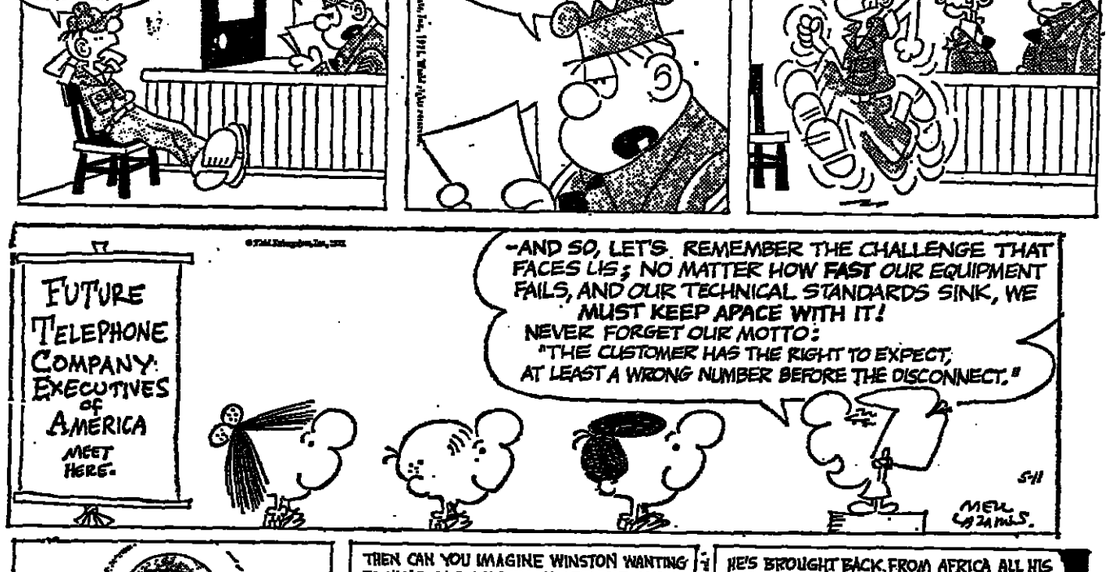
P

14⅜	11 P&A Indust	4	13¼	13	12⅜	12⅜	
5½	2⅜ P&E Indust	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	- ⅛
4¾	2⅜ Pac Cst Prop	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21¼	18⅜ PGE pf 1.37	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	- ⅛
19	17 PGE 5pf 1.25	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	6½ PG Rd pf.25	2	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	14⅛ PG rdpfA1.25	3	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	- ⅛
17½	14⅜ PG 4.50pf1.12	1	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
17⅜	4½ PG 4.36pf.09	7	14	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	28⅜ PG 9.28pf2.32	5	29	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
19½	13⅜ P Hokt .80b	23	15½	15½	15	15⅛	- ⅛
20¼	14 P Hold. pf1.20	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
69¾	61½ Pac Lt pf4.75	240	62⅜	63⅜	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
67	59 Pac Lt pf4.50	2118	59¼	59¼	59	59	- ½
65½	56½ Pac Lt pf4.40	2100	58½	59½	57½	57½	-1½
18	16 P NwTel 1.04	16	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
73	64 Pac PL pf 5	250	69	69	69	69	+ ½
35½	28⅝ PacSLoan.3	8	35	35	35	35	- ⅜
19⅛	7⅜ P SwgsAir wt	39	18⅜	19¼	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
19¼	8¼ Pall Corp A	15	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	- ⅛
17	10⅜ Palomar Fin	65	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛	- ⅛
36⅛	33¼ Palo M 1.40a	23	32½	32⅝	32	32	- ⅛
17⅞	16⅜ PalomrMl wi	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	- ⅛
54	41½ Pamida Inc	23	50	50	49½	49½	- ⅛
5⅜	5½ Pantasote	43	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ -
16⅜	6½ Parmont Pkg	10	15⅜	9	15⅜	9	
13⅜	9⅜ Park Elv .47f	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	- ⅛
14⅜	9½ Parkwy Dist	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
31	7⅜ Parsons .25a	24	27½	28	27½	27½	
9⅜	7½ Pat PPap .20	9	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
1056	6⅜ Pato CG .20g	55	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	+ ⅛
22½	24 Pauls G .27.1	19	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	- ⅜
22½	11 Paul Elder	7	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
12½	9¼ Penn Eng .60	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
12½	10¾ Penn RIE .85	5	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼ Penobsh .20g	10	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8	
13½	7 Penntron Ind	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
48	28 Pep Boys .96	5	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	- ⅛
16⅜	9⅜ Peppercmln .4	3	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	
33¼	23¾ PEPI 1.20f	32	25	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
7⅜	4⅜ Perini Corp	21	5¼	5½	5⅛	5⅛	- ⅛
18⅞	7 Permanar	65	15½	15⅝	15	15⅜	

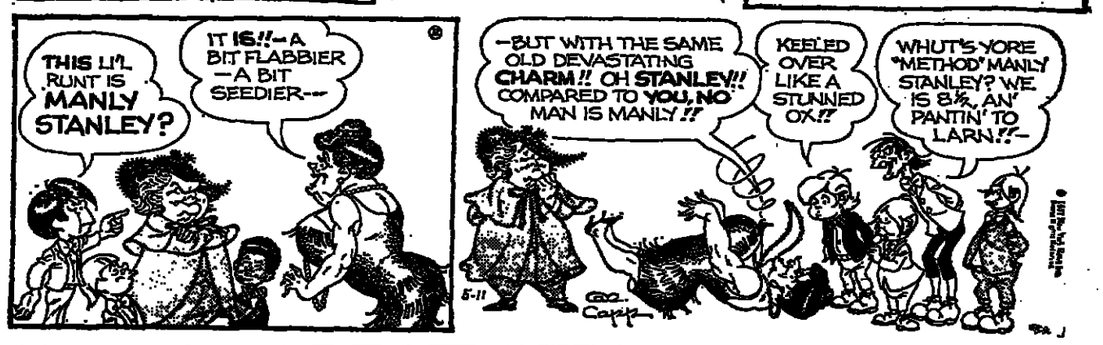
PEANUTS



B.C.



L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY



هكذا من الأصل

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TAIPEI, May 10 (NYT).—The world champion Dallas Aces and the French champions of Europe moved further ahead of their rivals this afternoon by scoring big wins in the seventh round of world championship qualifying play. The Aces crushed the Australian team 19-1, and the French did even better, beating the Chinese team by the maximum score, 20-minus 2. In the third match, North America II beat Brazil 13-7.

In last night's matches the Aces took over the lead from the French, who suffered their first defeat, 2-18, to Australia while the world champions beat the second American team 18-2. China and Brazil fought a 10-10 tie.

The standings after seven rounds were: the Aces, 108; France, 104; Australia, 62; Brazil, 49; North America II, 47; China, 43.

An unusual feature of sixth-round play is that East was twice dealt a nine-card club suit. In one of these deals, shown in the diagram, the normal opening bid was five clubs, ending the auction.

At one table, Gabriel Changas, Brazil, chose a cunning pass as East with the intention of backing into the auction at a later stage. This tactic misfired, for his opponents were able to find their diamond fit. When five clubs was passed around to M.F. Tai, in the North seat, for China he bid five diamonds.

West, not unnaturally, doubled, but did not find the perfect defense needed to justify the double. He led a club which was ruffed in the dummy, and Patrick Huang for China led a trump to his queen. West won with the ace and shifted to a heart. East put up the king and the ace won.

South then led the diamond eight, a key play, and West took it with his jack. He played another heart, driving out the declarer's ace, and South was in control of the situation.

Drawing the missing trumps would have been an error, but Huang did not slip. He led the spade jack, which won, and continued with the spade ten. West covered with the king, and the ace won in dummy. Now dummy's last trump was available as an entry to the closed hand, and West's last trump was drawn. Finally the marked spade finesse gave the declarer two heart discards on dummy's spade to make the doubled game. China gained 16 international match points on the deal.

North
♠ A Q 8 6 4
♡ 8 7 6 3
◇ 7 6 5 2
♣

West	East (D)
♠ K 9 7 3	♠ 5
♡ 9 2	♡ K J 10
◇ A J 4 2	◇
♣ K 8 5	♣ A Q 10 9 7 6 4 3 2

South
♠ J 10 2
♡ A Q 5 4
◇ K Q 10 9 8
♣ J

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡
5 ♣	Pass	Pass	5 ◇
Pass	Pass	Double	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	F	E		A	R	A	B	S		M	E	D	E
I	R	O	N		P	O	I	L	U		E	A	R	L
T	A	R	T		P	O	R	K	B	A	R	R	E	L
E	M	E	R	A	L	D		S	L	I	N	G	S	
		S	E	X	E	S		L	I	E	N			
B	A	H	A	I	S		B	E	S	P	O	K	E	N
E	T	A	T	S		D	E	A	T	H		O	L	E
V	I	D		M	E	A	N	S		O	D	E		
A	M	O		N	E	A	R	S		L	I	K	E	D
N	E	W	W	O	R	L	D		S	I	T	A	R	S
		O	B	L	I	T		O	I	N	E	B		
B	A	B	O	O	N		O	V	E	R	U	S	E	
S	I	L	L	Y	G	O	O	S	E		A	R	U	T
F	R	E	E		U	N	D	E	R		T	R	E	E
S	E	W	N		E	R	A	S	E		E	A	T	S

DENNIS THE MENACE



"AW, DON'T BUY WALNUTS ALREADY SHELLED, MOM! I LIKE TO HAMMER 'EM OPEN!"

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

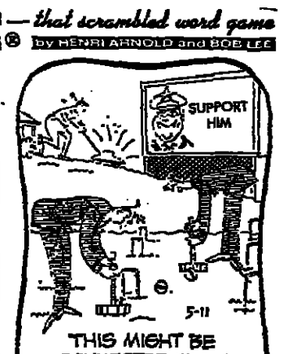
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LARNG

FRAWE

NAHDDE

GEXONY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: " " " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GOING FINIS KINGLY MOTION

Answer: *What the bus driver said when she asked him to help her to alight*—NO SMOKING!

BOOKS

THE WOLF-MAN

By the Wolf-Man. With "The Case of the Wolf-Man" mund Freud and a supplement by Ruth Mack Bri

Foreword by Anna Freud. Edited, with notes, an i tion and chapters by Muriel Gardiner. Illustrate Books. 370 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NO, the Wolf-Man is not Lon Chaney jr., nor anything even remotely as macabre as the title of this curious anthology of psychoanalytic material might lead one to believe. He is Sigmund Freud's most famous case, and anyone familiar with psychoanalitic literature has long been familiar with the dynamics of the Wolf-Man's condition, and with the famous dream of white wolves sitting in a walnut tree that terrified him so at the age of 4, and provided the key to his phobia, as well as his somewhat oversensational nickname. But what has not been available hitherto—and what provides the occasion for this collection of introductions, forewords, memoirs, case-histories, reminiscences and letters—is the Wolf-Man's own account of his life, which he has now written.

Aside from the enduring fascination of the case (or rather of Freud's account of its unraveling, which has long been available to the general reader), what makes this book worth reading is the dramatic contrast between the Wolf-Man's own version of his life and the various clinical ones. For in the memoirs that take up the first half of the book, we encounter a disappointing figure—pathetic, self-centered.

Dripping melancholy, he recalls his childhood on his family's Russian estates at the turn of the century; the various uncles and aunts, who were eccentric, the parents, who were distant; the older sister, who taunted him; the governesses, whom he didn't like, and his beloved nurse Nanya. With self-pity, he recalls his sufferings: the black periods of depression, the shock of his sister's suicide and his father's sudden death at the age of 49, the neurotic indecisiveness over the choice of a profession, the frustrating search for help that took him through fashionable European sanitariums to Freud's door, the torment of an unresolved love affair, the loss of his inherited fortune, his exile from Russia, his wife's suicide in 1938. We feel for him, but there is no dimension to his suffering.

And what impresses us most is a sense of revulsion—with his passivity and self-centeredness, his extraordinary obliviousness to the significance of the great historical events of the period (except insofar as they affected him), and with the pathetic pride he seems to take in being Freud's most famous case. If his history represents a watershed in the development of psychoanalysis, we are inclined to feel upon finishing his story—if the Wolf-Man was successfully analyzed by the master—then who needs psychoanalysis?

But we have been deceived, for the Wolf-Man's memoir is only the surface of a deep and agitated pool, which, as we learn from what follows, has very strange fish in it indeed. What follows is Freud's "From the History of Infantile Neurosis," which by itself is of profound significance for its elucidation of theories of infantile sexu exposition of psychoanal; nique, and its defense the early challenges of C and Alfred Adler. But taposition with "The Me the Wolf-Man," it assum dimension—the urgency detective thriller. And I that many people wh normally find it fort clinical and tortuous in soning will find it in th context far more compel instructive than any of t popular treatments of life and theories.

What follows Freud's k is still another case histo analyst who treated th Man during a later cris life (which began with tesque obsession with h and a series of reports ings with the Wolf-Mar years since World War I by the way, still alive the age of 84.) What from this material is th tically none of the grot our earlier revulsion are —that the self-portrait i all to be confused w reality. And as for ou impression of psycho Muriel Gardner's conclus "there can be no dou Freud's analysis saved t Man from a crippled e and [enabled him] to les and tolerably healthy life under the circumstances modest claim.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is York Times book reviewe

Best Selle

The New York Time:

An analysis based on repo more than 125 bookstores in cities. Figures in right hand do not necessarily represe secutive weeks on the list.

This Week	We
FICTION	
1 The Passions of the Mind. Stone	
2 QB VII. Uris	
3 The New Centurions. Wambaugh	
4 The Underground Man. MacDonald	
5 The Throne of Saturn. Drury	
6 The Antagonists. Gann	
7 Rich Man, Poor Man. Shaw	
8 Passenger to Frankfurt. Christie	
9 Summer of '42. Raucher.	
10 The Bell Jar. Plath	
GENERAL	
1 The Greening of America. Reich	
2 The Sensuous Man. "M".	
3 Future Shock. Toffler	
4 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee. Brown	
5 Boss. Royko	
6 Stillwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-45. Tuchman	
7 The Grandees. Birmingham	
8 Civilisation. Clark	
9 The European Discovery of America. Morison	
10 Listening to America. Moyers	

CROSSWORD

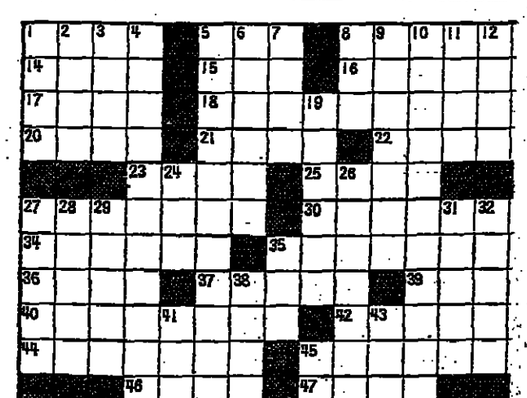
By Will

ACROSS

1 In a frenzied way
5 One kind of keeper
8 Later cost
14 Benzell
15 Grain
16 Earth pigment
17 First residence
18 Certain kind of shoe or brace
20 Hum
21 Joint
22 Lyric form
23 Ginza drink
25 —— facto
27 Arctic sight
30 Americans, to Mexicans
34 Aloof
35 "—— of some people!"
36 Son of Dishan
37 Subject of many sculptures
39 Fly
40 Wets
42 Truman
44 Grasping claws
45 Wearing a certain garment
46 Business letter abbr.
47 Shot and shell
48 Having a 5 o'clock snack
51 Word on a French valentine
53 Greatest
57 City legislator
59 Division word
60 Small amounts
61 Skill
62 Memento of a scrape
63 Straightforward
64 Graduate degrees
65 Scary

DOWN

1 Ben Williams's middle name
2 Skirt length
3 Sign
4 Responsibility of Britain's Lord Chancellor
5 Word with three double letters
6 Breadwinner
7 Feminine suffix
8 Service org.
9 Brings water from a main
10 Show responsibili
11 Inner: Prefi
12 Geraint's lo
13 Tempo
19 Elevation
24 Small islan
26 Tiresome sermons
27 Family mer familiarly
28 Poet Jones
29 Forcefully
31 Dutch nam
32 Egg-shaped
33 Became wit
35 Thy, in Rou
38 Put in offic Var.
41 Bridge hold
43 Goal
45 Elm-tree fr
48 Arthritis ai
49 Arena figur
50 Master, in Malaysia
52 Moslem lea
54 "—— upon time"
55 Canopus, e.
56 Uncle of fic
58 Doer: Suffi



Trail Hawks, 2-1, in Cup

anadian Persistence Pays Off

ONTREAL, May 10 (AP).—old them to keep skating driving because we were outting them and something to happen," Montreal Canas coach Al MacNeil recalled. hat happened was that the adiens, down 2-0 in games 2-0 on the scoreboard after period of yesterday's Nal Hockey League Stanley game, took his advice.

hey swarmed all over Chi- tied the game after two ods, then beat the Black ks, 4-2, for their first victory the best-of-seven championThe teams meet again for e No. 4 in Montreal tomornight before the scene shifts to Chicago.

We made a hell of a come- back," said Frank Mahovlich, who scored two of the goals, his 12th and 13th to tie the NHL playoff scoring record set last year by Boston's Phil Esposito.

His younger brother, Pete, had put the Canadiens on the scoreboard after Cliff Koroll and Bobby Hull connected for the Hawks in the opening period.

Frank's Turn

Frank tied it in the closing minutes of the second period and Yvan Cournoyer took Terry Harper's perfect set-up pass and whipped in the winner at 6:23 of the third period. The senior Mahovlich wrapped it up about six minutes later.

MacNeil didn't give the Canadiens any pep talk after the first period but presented them the facts.

"I told them we had a 13-8 edge in shots on goal but were still losing 2-0. I told them to keep skating and things would work out. If we skate and stay on top of them, I'll take my chances. This is the first time in this series that we finished strong.

"In the two games in Chicago, we played great early and then let them get away," said MacNeil. "Things will be different from here on."

Someone asked MacNeil if the Canadiens could go all the way now.

Happy Harper

"I wouldn't be here if I didn't think that," he snapped.

One of the happiest of the Canadiens was Harper, the victim of constant booing by Montreal fans. It started again when Harper took the puck in the Canadiens's zone early in the third period, continued as he skated over his own blue line and reached a peak when he hit center ice. Soon, he skated into the Hawks' zone and when he broke attempted checks by Keith Magnuson and Stan Mikita to give Cournoyer the puck for the winning score, the fans stood up and gave Harper a standing ovation.

"Is that the first time you've had a standing ovation?" someone asked. "Here, yes," he smiled.

Harper said that on his rush, he went around Magnuson on the right side and fired the puck around to the opposite corner.

"I picked it up there again and then Stan Mikita tried to hit me, but it got away from him," Harper said. "Then Magnuson had another try but I bumped him and then went back for the puck.

"I looked out in front and saw both Cournoyer and John Ferguson all alone there and I couldn't believe it."

Cournoyer held the puck for what seemed like an interminably long second while goalie Tony Esposito held his ground, then rifled it past the helpless Chicago netminder.

Sunday's Game

Montreal 4, Chicago 2 (F. Mahovlich 2, P. Mahovlich, Cournoyer; Koroll, B. Hull). (Chicago leads best-of-7 series, 2-1).



United Press International.

WHO WENT WHERE?—With 27 teams entered in the junior college two-mile relay, some confusion resulted in the baton passing. American River College of Sacramento finally found the right direction and won.

aver Wins Italian Final

ROME, May 10 (AP).—Rod ver stopped the upset march of eeded Jan Kodes of Czechoakia, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3, today, and the men's singles final of Italian Open tennis tournat.

was Laver's second victory e, as he had taken the tourna- nt in 1962 as an amateur. The stralian pro, 33, never gave des, who had reached the final h the reputation of a giant er after beating four profesnal players, a chance.

Laver picked up $10,000 and ten nts for the standings of the rld professional championships. e Italian tournament was the th of the 20-event champion- ip, which is still led by John wcombe of Australia with 35 nts. Arthur Ashe of Gum rings, Va., is second with 29 d Laver has 26.

Top-seeded Virginia Wade won e women's title by defeating lda Niessen Masoff of West rmany, 6-4, 6-4. It was Miss ade's first victory over the 29- ar-old German girl in four tches.

Miss Wade, from Britain, play- an aggressive game and scored cisive points at the net.

But it was Laver's play that amazed the crowd as his passing and lob shots were almost always on the edge of the court.

Kodes tried to stop Laver with his speed and aggressiveness, but once the Czechoslovak fell behind, there was little he could do.

Kodes, in reaching the final, had knocked off Australian aces Fred Stolle, Tony Roche and John Newcombe.

NHL Blues Name Sid Abel as Coach

ST. LOUIS, May 10 (UPI).—Sid Abel, affiliated with the Detroit Red Wings for more than 30 years as player, coach and general manager, was named coach of the St. Louis Blues Friday, replacing Scotty Bowman, who resigned one week ago.

Abel, 53, resigned as general manager of the Wings in January because of a disagreement with the coach, Ned Harkness. Abel charged that Harkness was "not capable of coaching" in the National Hockey League. Abel subsequently jointed the staff of the Los Angeles Kings.

Foreman Hopes Peralta Is Step to Title

WASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT). George Foreman, a leading challenger for Joe Frazier's world le, and two former World Box- Association champions will ht tonight in a heavyweight pleheader that will be seen on sed-circuit television from three ations.

The highlight of the program, sented by K.O. Inc. at 130 ations in the United States and Canada, will be a scheduled 15-round match between the unbeaten Foreman, of Hayward, Calif., and Gregorio Peralta of Argentina at Oakland, Calif.

Foreman, who has scored 24 knockouts in his 27 victories, outpointed Peralta here in ten rounds on Feb. 16, 1970, the night Frazier knocked out Jimmy Ellis. Peralta has won 79 pro fights against five losses and eight draws.

The first fight will be a ten-round match between Ernie Terrell, a former WBA champion, and Luis Pires of Brazil, from Terrell's home town of Chicago.

Ellis, a former WBA champion from Louisville, Ky., will take on George Chuvalo of Canada in the second fight, a ten-round match in Toronto.

Foreman was near exhaustion at the end of his previous struggle with Peralta. The Argentine used a busy left hand and ring savvy to make Foreman look unimpressive. Although awarded a unanimous decision, Foreman heard boos for the first time in his career.

Peralta, who turned 36 last Saturday, has been boxing since he was 17 and has been active as a professional since 1958. Peralta has previously gone the 15-round distance, but Foreman has not.

Buchanan Fights

LONDON, England, May 10 (UPI).—Lightweight champion Ken Buchanan of Scotland makes a rare appearance before home fans tomorrow night in a non-title bout against Venezuelan Carlos Hernandez.

Buchanan, 25, has not boxed in Britain since defending his domestic title with a knockout victory against Brian Hudson here at the Empire Pool ring last May.

Since then, he has had three fights abroad, in Puerto Rico, where he won the title, New York and Los Angeles.

The main bout on tomorrow's card at Wembley Stadium features Joe Bugner, who will defend his European title against West Germany's Jurgen Blin.

A successful defense of his title would move him closer to a fight against former world champ Muhammad Ali, which has tentatively been arranged for July 26 at the Astrodome in Houston.

The Scoreboard

ENNIS—At Stuttgart, Australian ry Phillips-Moore and Colombia's el Fernandes won the singles titles an international lawn tennis tourent. Phillips-Moore beat Hungarian an Gulyas, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, in the 's singles final and Miss Fernandes the women's event with a 6-4, 6-6, final victory over West German ja Ebbinghaus.

t Tel Aviv, Israel eliminated Nor-, 4-1, in Davis Cup competition. el's Yesha Shalem beat Norway's k Malander by default when the wegian walked off the court after e sets, complaining of the heat. lem was leading 6-1, 5-7, 6-1. Israel's ef Stabholz defeated Norway's Jon . 7-3, 3-6, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1.

rael is scheduled to meet Romania for second round elimination ches next week.

Guildford, England, Australian ane Goolagong won her sixth successive lawn tennis title in Britain when beat England's Jill Cooper 6-4, 6-3, he Rothman's Cup Surrey championship women's singles final.

e Soviet Union beat Denmark, in the first-round European Zone s Cup tournament and will meet lum in the second round next in Belgium. In the last two hes, Alexander Metreveli beat en Ulrich, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, and mir Korotkov beat Jan Leschly, 3-8, 6-0, 6-3.

Mexico City, Mexico completed a sweep of South Korea in the first- d Davis Cup elimination North ican Zone, winning the right to Canada May 28, 30 and 31 in co City in the second round. lin Loyo-Mayo beat Chung Young 6-0, 6-2, 6-3. Marcelo Lara ted Kim Sung Bae, 6-4, 6-2,

Madrid, Ion Tiriac of Romania the Madrid tournament by defeatfellow countryman Ilie Nastase, 6-1, 6-0, in the men's singles The women's singles final won by Britain's Winnie Shaw, 6-1, 6-1, over Australia's Lesley

LF—At San Antonio, Texas, e Haynie of Dallas staged a run- in the Alamo open at the Olmos course for her third consecutive p on the Ladies Professional Asion tour. Miss Haynie scored -under-par 71 on the last round, ing her string of five consecutive cards, but finished the 54 holes a 206, 13 strokes under par and k-stroke victory over defending ion Kathy Whitworth.

KING—At Pocatello, Idaho, a uled ten-round bout between fifthd welterweight Hedgemon Lewis os Angeles and unranked Leroy ro of Butte, Mont., was stopped e third round and declared a "no on contest."

bout was stopped after Romero, was trailing at the time, took d blow in the midsection and was to continue.

another ten-round fight, light weight Roger Rouse, 36, easily osed Bill Marsh of Las Vegas. dges gave Rouse all ten rounds.

CK AND FIELD—At Baltimore. Black set a meet record in the rd dash and anchored two 4-setting relay teams as North ina Central captured the 50th anCentral Intercollegiate Athletic lation championships at Morgan Black, a sophomore from Miami, he 220 in 20.5 and anchored the rd relay in 45.4 and the mile in 3:09.1. The Durham, N.C., totaled 38 points to edge coate Norfolk State, which finished 35.

Fresno, Calif., distance runner Young continued his comeback iming the two-mile run in the I.S. time this season, 8:30.5 over field in the 44th West Coast s. The Olympian, 32, from Flag- Ariz., who holds the American le record of 8:31.0 pulled away Australia's Kerry Pearce on the ap. Pearce finished second in and another distance star, Frank r, finished fifth.

Skinner and George Frenn recorded national best marks for 1971 in the javelin and hammer throw. Skinner threw the javelin 277 feet 2 inches and Frenn tossed the hammer 268-4 as both easily won their events. Two world record holders, Jay Silvester in the discus and Ralph Mann, in the 440 intermediate hurdles, also won easily as Silvester, from Kansas, had a throw of 204-1 and Mann, from Brigham Young University, took the hurdles in 50.7.

CYCLING—At Baffiendl, France, Roger De Vlaeminck beat back the late challenge of fellow Belgian Willy Van Malderghem to win the Four Days of Dunkerque race.

MOTORCYCLING — At Salzburg, Italy's Giacomo Agostini triumphed in the 350-CC and 500-CC category runs in the first of 12 races counting toward the 1971 world championship.

ALPINE SKIING—At Toyama, Japan, West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier won the women's race in the Taseyama Lufthansa slalom competition for the third consecutive year by a margin of 1.2 seconds. Japan's Masayoshi Kashiwagi edged West Germany's Max Rieger by two-tenths of a second in the men's race at Raichosawa, Takeyama, near the central Japan city of Toyama.

Racing in sunny weather, Kashiwagi cleared 67 flags over 720 meters in 54.1 seconds in the first run and 58 flags over the same course in 49.9 seconds in the second for an aggregate of 1:44.0. Rieger, winner of this year's German championships, was timed in 1:44.3 (54.2 and 50.0) for second place.

In the women's event, Miss Mittermaier sped down the 650-meter slope in an aggregate time of 1:21.6, clearing 43 flags in 42.0 seconds and 45 flags in 39.6 seconds. Second place went to Miss Haruo Okitsu of Japan, whose aggregate time was 1:22.3 (42.2 and 40.6). About 90 skiers took part in the competitions. The scheduled giant slalom had been called off due to bad weather.

Blue, Hunter Silence Orioles' Bats

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT).—It was bat day in Baltimore yesterday but the Orioles' bats were stilled in a doubleheader by Jim (Catfish) Hunter and Vida Blue, the Oakland pitchers.

In what might have been a preview of next October's American League playoff, the aces of the Athletics' pitching staff limited the Orioles, the favorites to repeat in the East, to four hits in each game.

Oakland, which increased its Western Division lead to 4 1/2 games, won the opener, 6-2, behind Hunter and triumphed, 2-1, with Blue, the major leagues' latest pitching sensation, who gained his eighth straight victory.

A crowd of 43,307, the largest of the season, turned out at Memorial Stadium, with free bats as the drawing card.

Earl Weaver, the Baltimore manager, countered with two of his best pitchers, Mike Cuellar and Jim Palmer, both 20-game winners last year and both unbeaten this season. Neither was around at the finish. Cuellar hurled 5 2/3 innings and Palmer went out after seven innings and the second-place Orioles trail Boston by two games.

Blue, who has hurled eight straight complete games since losing the opener to Washington, struck out nine to run his major league-leading total to 78.

In the 70 innings he has pitched, Blue, a 21-year-old left-hander in his second big league season, has allowed only 37 hits. He has not yielded more than six hits in a game in his last eight outings.

Giants 5, 5, Braves 2, 6

Earl Williams's run-scoring single in the tenth inning gave Atlanta a 6-5 victory over San Francisco and a split of their doubleheader. The Giants won the opener, 5-2, behind the five-hit pitching of rookie Steve Stone and reliever Don McMahon.

In the nightcap, Ralph Garr opened the tenth against Jerry Johnson with a single to center for his fourth hit. Felix Millan beat out a bunt and, one out later, Williams singled to center, scoring Garr with the tie-breaking run.

Pirates 11, Dodgers 5

Gene Clines doubled twice and pinch-hitter Charlie Sands drilled a three-run double as Pittsburgh scored eight runs in the eighth inning and beat Los Angeles, 11-5, to sweep their three-game series.

The Pirates trailed, 5-3, when pinch-hitter Milt May opened the eighth with a single and Clines doubled. Dock Ellis, running for May, beat shortstop Maury Wills's throw to the plate on a grounder by Gene Alley. Roberto Clemente followed with a run-scoring single, tying the game and sending Alley to third.

The Dodgers then pulled off an unusual double play, Wills taking pinch-hitter Vic Davalillo's grounder and firing to catcher Duke Sims, who ran Alley back toward third, tagged him out and then made a diving tag of Clemente, who was attempting to go from first to third. Davalillo reached second on the rundown play and, following an intentional walk to Al Oliver, sped home with the go-ahead run as Manny Sanguillen beat out a dribbler to Wills. Jose Pagan singled home another run, Bill Mazeroski walked to load the bases and Sands cleared them with a double to center—for his first major league hit—before Clines capped the rally with his second double of the inning.

Monday Game

Giants' Marichal Four-Hits Reds

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP).—Juan Marichal fired a four-hitter and Tito Fuentes drove in the decisive run with a fourth-inning single today as the San Francisco Giants edged the Cincinnati Reds, 3-2.

The victory, San Francisco's 23d in 32 games, widened its lead over runner-up Atlanta to seven games in the National League West.

Marichal, striking out five—to lift his career total to 2,001—without allowing a walk en route to his fifth victory in seven decisions, limited the Reds to one hit—Pete Rose's two-out single in the third—until Rose opened the sixth with his second single and Tony Perez cracked a two-out home run, his fourth, over the right field fence.

Bobby Bonds opened the San Francisco scoring in the first, leading off with a single, stealing second and coming home on Willie Mays's one-out single to right.

New Operation May Keep Tolan Out for Season

CINCINNATI, May 10 (AP).—Centerfielder Bobby Tolan, a main cog in Cincinnati's National League pennant drive in 1970, will undergo surgery again on an Achilles tendon, the Reds have announced.

The Reds did not estimate how much of the season Tolan would miss but the fleet-footed outfielder has said that "if surgery is necessary I'll be out for the year."

Tolan, who led the National League with 57 stolen bases last year, will be operated on in two to three weeks.

Tolan reinjured the tendon while running before Cincinnati's game Thursday night against Los Angeles.

He batted .316 with 80 runs batted in and scored 122 runs last year.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Garr, Atl.	30	128	23	52	.416
Millan, Atl.	29	112	12	44	.393
Mays, S.F.	26	91	21	35	.385
Davis, L.A.	31	120	17	45	.375
Brock, St. L.	30	117	33	43	.368
Alou, Houst.	20	60	6	21	.350
Grote, N.Y.	25	83	14	29	.349
Simmons, St. L.	29	98	11	33	.337
Torre, St. L.	31	117	18	39	.333
Stargell, Pitt.	27	102	19	34	.333
Montanez, Phil.	23	81	16	27	.333

RUNS—Bench, Cin., 26; Bonds, SF., 26; Brock, St. L., 25; Garr, Atl., 24; Mays, S.F., 21.

RUNS BATTED IN—Stargell, Pitt., 33; H. Aaron, Atl., 28; Cepeda, Atl., 28; Torre, St. L., 27; Colbert, S.D., 32; Mays, S.F., 22.

HITS—Garr, Atl., 52; W. Davis, L.A., 45; Millan, Atl., 44; Brock, St. L., 43; Torre, St. L., 38.

DOUBLES—Grote, N.Y., 9; Bonds, S.F., 9; Simons, St. L., 8; S. Jackson, Atl., 8; Sanguillen, Pitt., 8.

TRIPLES—Harrelson, N.Y., 3; Hebner, Pitt., 3; Clemente, Pitt., 3; Simmons, St. L., 3; Conception, Cin., 3; W. Davis, L.A., 3.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitt., 13; H. Aaron, Atl., 12; Bench, Cin., 11; Cepeda, Atl., 9; Colbert, S.D., 8.

STOLEN BASES—Brock, St. L., 13; Harrelson, N.Y., 11; Morgan, Houst., 8; Garr, Atl., 5; Bonds, S.F., 5.

PITCHING (4 decisions) — Dierker, Houst., 5-0, 1.000, 1.37; Seaver, N.Y., 5-1, .833, 1.60; Stoneman, Mont., 4-1, .800, 2.49; J. Johnson, S.F., 4-1, .800, 1.21.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 62; Jenkins, Chic., 48; Perry, S.F., 40; Stoneman, Mont., 39; Gibson, St. L., 38.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Oliva, Minn.	23	118	25	48	.407
Sehaal, K.C.	28	92	17	31	.337
Rojas, K.C.	29	112	16	38	.336
Killebrew, Minn.	29	107	14	36	.336
Holt, Minn.	26	69	6	23	.333
Murcer, N.Y.	27	100	14	33	.330
Northrup, Det.	27	105	20	34	.324
Scott, Bos.	24	93	10	30	.323
Unser, Wash.	26	78	7	25	.321
Buford, Balt.	21	78	21	25	.321

RUNS—Yastrzemski, Bost., 25; Oliva, Minn., 25; Rudi, Oak., 21; Buford, Balt., 21; Northrup, Det., 20.

RUNS BATTED IN—Killebrew, Minn., 25; J. Powell, Balt., 24; Northrup, Det., 21; Yastrzemski, Bost., 21; Bando, Oak., 20.

HITS—Oliva, Minn., 48; Rojas, K.C., 38; Killebrew, Minn., 36; Tovar, Minn., 35; Northrup, Det., 34; A. Johnson, Calif., 34; R. Smith, Bost., 34.

DOUBLES—Oliva, Minn., 10; T. Conigliaro, Calif., 9; Rojas, K.C., 9; Bando, Oak., 8; Northrup, Det., 8; Killebrew, Minn., 8; Cardenas, Minn., 8.

TRIPLES—Schaal, K.C., 3.

HOME RUNS—Oliva, Minn., 9; J. Powell, Balt., 7; White, N.Y., 6; Cash, Det., 6.

STOLEN BASES—Pinson, Cleve., 10; Otis, K.C., 9; Campaneris, Oak., 8.

PITCHING (4 decisions) — Siebert, Bost., 5-0, 1.000, 1.89; Blue, Oak., 8-1, .889, 1.02; McNally, Balt., 5-1, .833, 2.53; Palmer, Balt., 5-1, .833, 2.37; Kline, N.Y., 4-1, .800, 1.94; E. Fisher, Calif., 4-1, .800, 1.65; Drago, K.C., 4-1, .800, 1.89; Timmerman, Det., 4-1, .800, 3.38.

STRIKEOUTS—Blue, Oak., 78; Lolich, Det., 56; McLain, Wash., 51; Bradley, Chic., 40; B. Johnson, Chic., 38.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	18	9	.667	—
Baltimore	16	11	.593	2
Detroit	13	14	.481	5
New York	13	14	.481	5
Washington	13	16	.448	6
Cleveland	9	19	.432	8 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	21	11	.656	—
Kansas City	15	14	.517	4 1/2
California	16	15	.516	4 1/2
Minnesota	15	15	.500	5
Milwaukee	12	15	.444	6 1/2
Chicago	10	18	.357	9

Sunday's Results

New York 6, Chicago 1.
Oakland 6, 2, Baltimore 2, 1.
Cleveland 4, California 1.
Milwaukee 6, Boston 1.
Minnesota 6, Washington 5.
Kansas City 6, Detroit 2.

Monday's Games

California at Detroit, night.
Kansas City at Baltimore, night.
(Only games scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	17	9	.654	—
Pittsburgh	16	11	.621	1/2
Montreal	12	9	.571	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	14	.533	3
Chicago	12	17	.414	6 1/2
Philadelphia	9	17	.346	8

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	22	9	.710	—
Atlanta	15	15	.500	6 1/2
Houston	14	15	.483	7
Los Angeles	15	17	.469	7 1/2
Cincinnati	11	17	.393	9 1/2
San Diego	9	20	.310	12

Sunday's Results
(Yesterday's game not included.)

New York 9, St. Louis 5.
Montreal 7, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 2, Houston 1.
Pittsburgh 11, Los Angeles 5.
San Diego 7, Cincinnati 2.
San Francisco 5, 5, Atlanta 2, 6.

Monday's Games

St. Louis at Montreal, night.
Houston at New York, night.
Chicago at Philadelphia, night.
San Francisco 3, Cincinnati 2.
(Only games scheduled)

SW Accepts Houston

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, May 9 (AP).—The Southwest Conference has voted the University of Houston into the league, the first change in the membership since Texas Tech was admitted 15 years ago. Houston will not compete for the conference football championship until 1976.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Atlanta	200	000	000	2	5	1
San Francisco	210	001	10x	4	11	0

Jarvis, McQueen (2), Priddy (7) and King; Stone and Dietz. W—Stone (3-1). L—Jarvis (0-4). HR—Mays (7th).

(Second Game)

Atlanta	004	001	000	1	6	2
San Fran.	000	500	000	5	10	1

Niekro, Herbel (4), Priddy (8). Upshaw (10) and Didier, King (8); Robertson, Cumberland (5), McMahon (8), J. Johnson (10) and Gibson. W—Priddy (1-1). L—J. Johnson (4-1). HR—McCovey (9th), Cepeda (8th, 9th).

St. Louis	000	000	302	5	14	2
New York	221	102	00x	9	12	0

Carlton, Torres (2), Drabowsky (4), Zachary (5), Shaw (7), Lisay (8) and Simmons; Koosman, Taylor (7), Frisella (9) and Grote. W—Koosman (2-1). L—Carlton (5-2). HR—Clendenon (2d), Aspromonte (3d).

Pittsburgh	102	000	034	11	14	0
Los Angeles	100	031	000	5	14	1

Blass, Veale (5), Grant (8) and Sanguillen; Vance, O'Brien (5), McGlothlin (8), Brewer (8), Foss (9) and Nelsen (8). W—Veale (1-0). L—Mikkelsen (3-1).

Houston	000	000	010	1	5	0
Philadelphia	010	000	001	2	5	1

Billingham, Lemaster (9) and Edwards; Lersch and McCarver. W—Lersch (2-1). L—Billingham (3-2).

Chicago	001	200	000	3	7	0
Montreal	000	331	00x	7	11	0

Pappas, Benham (5), Stephenson (7), Tompkins (8) and Breeden; Stoneman (4-1) and Bateman. L—Pappas (3-4). HR—Hickman (2d), Bailey (1st), Jones (1st, 2d).

Cincinnati	000	010	010	2	9	0
San Diego	050	000	10x	7	9	2

McGlothlin, Carroll (1), Gibson (6), Granger (8) and Bench; Kirby (1-2) and Barton. L—McGlothlin (1-3). HR—Campbell (3d, 4th), Barton (3d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Oakland	032	004	000	6	9	0
Baltimore	000	000	110	2	4	2

Hunter (6-2) and Tenace; Cuellar, Hardin (6), Dukes (6) and Hendricks. L—Cuellar (2-1). HR—B. Robinson (2d), Powell (7th).

(Second Game)

Oakland	000	000	220	4	6	0
Baltimore	000	100	000	1	4	1

Blue (8-1) and Duncan, Palmer, Hall (8) and Etchebarren. L—Palmer (5-1).

Boston	000	000	001	1	3	1
Milwaukee	000	000	00x	0	3	0

Nagy, Brett (1), Koonce (8) and Josephson, Pavletich (3); Parsons (2-3) and Rodf. L—Nagy (1-1).

Kansas City	300	200	100	6	9	1
Detroit	000	020	000	2	6	0

Wright, York (5), Burgmeier (6) and Kirkpatrick; Niekro, Dennehy (4), Lepp (8), Patterson (7), Hannan (9) and Freehan. W—Burgmeier (2-1). L—Niekro (1-4). HR—Cash (8th), Hopkins (1st).

California	000	100	000	1	7	2
Cleveland	020	011	00x	4	7	1

Murphy, Laroche (6), Reynolds (7) and Stephenson; Foster (2-3) and Fosse. L—Murphy (1-4). HR—Berry (1st).

New York	000	011	310	6	10	1
Chicago	000	000	001	1	6	0

Kekich, Aker (6) and Munson; Wood, John (7), Kealey (9) and Brinkman, Hermann (8). W—Kekich (1-0). L—Wood (1-2). HR—White (6th).

Washington	120	002	000	5	8	1
Minnesota	000	001	000	1	6	1

McLain (3-5) and French; Perry, Williams (3), Corbin (7) and Tischinski, Mitterwald (10). W—Corbin (3-1). HR—Unser (3d), Cardenas (3d).

3d Victory of Year

Nicklaus Final 66 Takes Nelson Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden

DALLAS, May 10 (NYT).—"Why doesn't Jack Nicklaus win all the tournaments in which he plays," asked an impressed teenager near the 18th green of the Preston Trail Golf Club yesterday. The observer had just seen the big, blond golfer hole out for a closing 66 that won the Byron Nelson classic by two strokes with a 72-hole aggregate of 274.

With a tremendous finish in which he carded successive birdies on three of the final four holes, Nicklaus turned the second nine into a victory march with 32 strokes. It was in contrast to his success over this same 7,031-yard layout last year when he finished all even with Arnold Palmer and had to go into a sudden-death playoff before winning on the first extra hole.

This was the 33d professional victory for the golfer who is considered one of the world's best. Nicklaus, 31, earned the first prize of $25,000 of the $125,000 purse and remained No. 1 on the year's money list with overall earnings of $131,775.

It was also his third victory this year on the Professional Golfers' Association tour, one more than Arnold Palmer, Gary Player and Tom Shaw had posted. Two weeks ago Nicklaus won the Tournament of Champions after taking the PGA title at Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., in February.

For a while yesterday, it seemed that neither Nicklaus nor any of his colleagues would triumph. Two thunderstorms caused two halts for almost two hours and the skies were continually dark. Nicklaus, however, hadn't begun his round either time that play was stopped. He was among those sheltered in the clubhouse and he passed the time discussing fishing, describing some of the fun he and his young sons have had with rod and reel.

Jerry McGee, 27, and a non-winner on the circuit, put on a spectacular finish with a 65, one above the course record. He finished in a tie for second place with Frank Beard at 276. Beard, winner last Sunday at New Orleans, put together a 67 on the final round.

Charles Coody, the Masters champion, had a 71 and was alone at 278, while Bert Yancey, Lee Trevino and Bobby Nichols finished another stroke back at 279. Arnold Palmer, however, was down the list at 281 after a 72 that included a 38 on the front nine.

TOP FINISHERS

J. Nicklaus	$25,000	69-71-63-66	—274
J. McGee	$11,875	68-71-74-65	—278
F. Beard	$11,875	69-70-70-67	—276
Ch. Coody	$5,850	69-68-72-71	—278
B. Yancey	$4,541	71-72-69-67	—279
B. Nichols	$4,541	73-68-69-69	—279
L. Trevino	$4,541	69-70-70-71	—279
H. Royer	$3,530	69-70-71-70	—280
D. Sikes	$3,530	73-69-68-70	—280
J. Gilbert	$2,482	73-68-68-67	—281
C. C. Rodriguez	$2,482	69-68-73-71	—281
G. Brewer	$2,482	68-73-70-71	—281
L. Hinson	$2,482	72-70-69-70	—281
A. Palmer	$2,482	70-71-68-72	—281

NOCs Request IOC to Alter New Ruling

VIENNA, May 10 (AP).—National Olympic Committees from 26 European countries held their general assembly at Baden near here over the weekend and were mildly critical of the controversial new rule No. 26 on amateur status and suggested changes to the International Olympic Committee.

Citing that very rule, IOC president Avery Brundage said Saturday that 50 skiers would be barred from the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, in 1972 for having violated the amateur code.

The move would strip Olympic skiing of most of the international elite, leaving unscathed only competitors from the United States, Japan and a few other countries.

Brundage had announced he had a list of 50 skiers who, he said, had allowed themselves to be exploited by manufacturers for commercial purposes. He predicted "they will be all out."

The general assembly of the NOC, convening under the chairmanship of Count Jean de Beaumont of France, did not make any reference to the recent statement of the IOC president.

But it said rule No. 26 should be on the agenda at the next session scheduled for September in Luxembourg, provided the IOC is agreeable.

The NOC general assembly expressed its regret that it was not consulted prior to adoption of rule No. 26.

In a unanimously adopted resolution, the Olympic committees recommended that the IOC make new provisions governing cooperation between the IOC and the national committees. It called for official recognition of the permanent general assembly of the NOC.

Austrian Holds Harness Lead

MONTREAL, May 10 (AP).—Austria's Adolf Ubleis continued to hold down the No. 1 spot as the world harness driving championship moved past the halfway mark at Bluebonnet Raceway last night.

Billy Haughton of the United States topped the field at the Montreal track with a victory, two seconds and a third, but his total of 263 points is still far off the 526 points Ubleis has accumulated.

Last year, Hervé Filion of Canada won the championship with 470 points.

Before coming here, Ubleis won all three races at Roosevelt Raceway, won three races at Saratoga Raceway Friday and two at Toronto's Greenwood Track Saturday.

Last night, Urbleis, 33, came from last place with Officer's Attack for his lone victory.

New Zealand's Peter Wolfenden won the third race with Opeongo and France's Jean-René Gougeon scored his first victory of the series in the fourth race, driving Charcoal Lady to victory.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS

	Pts.
Adolf Ubleis, Austria	526
Bill Haughton, U.S.	263
Peter Wolfenden, N.Z.	250
Hervé Filion, Canada	177
Gordon Rothacker, Aus.	156
Jean-René Gougeon, France	139
Karsten Buer, Norway	107
Giocchino Cesani, Italy	102

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page

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Art Buchwald

Washington Panic

WASHINGTON.—No one talks about it, but one of the greatest fears concerning the attempt of the anti-Vietnam demonstrators to close down Washington last week was that the American taxpayer might have discovered that only half the people here were really needed to run the government.


Buchwald

I found this out when I rode downtown with my friend Phil Jaylan on that Monday morning when the protesters made their first attempt to keep government employees from getting to work.

Jaylan, who works in the Department of Bureaucratic Infinity, picked me up in his Volkswagen at 7 a.m. I never saw him so nervous.

"Don't worry, Jaylan," I said, "There's not going to be any violence."

"I'm not worried about the violence," Jaylan said, perspiring. "I'm worried about my job."

"They won't fire you just because you're late one morning," I said.

"It isn't because I'm late. They may discover they don't need me."

"I don't understand," I said.

* * *

"Look," said Jaylan, "for 30 years the government's been expanding at a ferocious rate. New departments have come into being overnight, old departments have been beefed up for no reason. The government is so big that no one has any idea how many people it really needs to make it work any more."

"Everyone knows that, Jaylan," I said.

"But let's just suppose these crazy kids manage to shut down the bridges and roads from Maryland and Virginia. This would prevent 70 percent of all government employees from getting to work."

"That would be a catastrophe," I said.

"But suppose it *wasn't* a catastrophe. Suppose the government discovered it only needed 30 percent of its present work force."

"I never thought of that."

"This demonstration is being covered by all the media," Jaylan said. "In the event that the protesters succeed in their shutdown and the government still operates smoothly, the whole country will know by tonight how few people it really needs to take care of the nation's business."

* * *

"We can't let it happen," I said to Jaylan as we skirted around a trash can on two wheels.

"I have to beat Bradley to the office," he said.

"Why Bradley?"

"He sits next to me. If he gets to work and I don't, they'll discover he can do my job as well as his. If I get there and Bradley doesn't, I can prove they don't need Bradley."

"Gosh, Jaylan," I said, "that sounds like dog eat dog."

"It isn't just me. You see all those cars, bumper to bumper, out there? In every one of them is a Jaylan trying to beat a Bradley to work. These people are willing to take nails in their tires, dents in their fenders, tear gas in their eyes, anything, as long as no one finds out they are expendable."

A truck was stalled in the middle of the street and Jaylan and I lifted his Volkswagen over it and then we took off again. "Bradley will never be able to do that," Jaylan cackled, "not with his station wagon."

By driving mostly on the sidewalk through Georgetown, Jaylan made it to his office on time. That evening on the way home he revealed to me that not one person in the bureau was absent.

"As a matter of fact, there were several people on vacation and sick leave who came in to make sure their jobs weren't eliminated," he added.

"It sure was close," Jaylan sighed. "If it hadn't been for the brilliant work of the police and military, the government might have had to cut its payroll in half."

Nearing the Top

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 10 (UPI).—The international expedition to Mr. Everest has established a camp at 26,500 feet on the nearly vertical southwest face of the world's highest mountain, a radio message said yesterday.

Col. James O.M. Roberts, expedition leader, said the team may reach the summit of the 29,028-foot peak within two or three days.

'The last time Armenia enjoyed a significant measure of independence was in the 14th century.'

Wheeling and Dealing in Soviet Armenia

By Harry Trimborn

YEREVAN, Soviet Union.—Welcome to the land of the wheeler-dealer where shortchanging the customer is part of the way of life.

You will not find this description of the Armenian republic in any of the fancy travel folders of the Soviet travel agency, Intourist. But it describes one facet of the lives of the 3.5 million inhabitants of this rugged, mountainous land.

For the Armenians, along with the Georgians and Azerbaidjanis in what is known as Transcaucasia, are obvious examples that the arts of the capitalist entrepreneur are not dead in the socialist Soviet Union.

They do not prey only on the foreign tourist; they gouge and cheat each other as part of the difficult chore of getting along and making-do in a have-not nation where the supply of consumer goods never seems to catch up with the demand.

"We steal from each other," said a young Armenian. "And we steal from everybody else. What can we do? We want to survive."

The comment could apply to other parts of the Soviet Union. But nowhere has the payoff, bribe and other forms of cheating reached the extent it has in Armenia and the rest of Transcaucasia.

A major factor in Armenia is that during much of the country's long, bloody history, the inhabitants have had to live by their wits. For most of the past 2,000 years Armenia has lived under the domination of one conqueror after another—Romans, Persians, Turks, Russians. The last time Armenia enjoyed a significant measure of independence was in the 14th century.

Since it became a Soviet Republic on Nov. 29, 1920, the Armenians have been enjoying a rising standard of living compared to the rest of the peoples of Asia Minor.

Still, life is difficult and shortages remain. And while the Soviets like to boast of their "selfless" socialist economy, the Armenians know that the real economy—at least in their corner of the Soviet Union—is the system of "papakh"—literally "under the hat."

As a result, Armenians, like many others in the Soviet Union, have plenty of money, but nothing to buy with it. This is evident to any visitor.

An American walking along one of the busy thoroughfares was accosted by three well-dressed Armenians offering to buy his $100 Japanese-made tape recorder for 300 rubles ($333, since 1 ruble arbitrarily equals $1.11).

The American refused. The offer was immediately raised to $444. The offer was still refused, because the American knew that such a transaction was illegal and could result in a long prison term.

But the prospect of being punished for an "economic crime" didn't seem to bother the three entrepreneurs. The reason is, according to sources here, that the police look the other way during such transactions. It's too widespread to throw in jail everybody who commits such a violation.

There's talk that "papakh" has created millionaires among the Armenians. There's a story of the Armenian who has amassed so many one-ruble notes that he is willing to exchange 11 of them for a single 10-ruble note just to save space.

"Papakh" usually involves only a few kopeks at a time—five here, 10 there and 15 somewhere else. Still, it all adds up, and the government both in Armenia and in Moscow raises a fuss about it every once in a while. But as soon as the issue cools off it's back to business as usual.

A few examples of what the Armenians mean by "papakh":

A carpenter earning 100 rubles a month wants to boost his meager salary. So he steals some boards and nails from his job and uses them to board up—for a fee—a balcony for a neighbor. The enclosed balcony thus provides another room for the neighbor's cramped apartment.

Then there is the practice of rigging the apartment house electric meters so that they show only a fraction of the electricity used by the occupants. According to one Armenian who has his own meter rigged, the gimmick saves about 10 to 13 rubles a month. And if a meter reader uncovers a rigged meter, it can all be smoothed over with a few drinks of vodka and a payoff.

The theft and cheating are usually pinned to consumer shortages that appear worse than they really are.

Take cigarettes. Popular brands are rarely displayed on counters in tobacco shops. And if you ask the clerk she'll probably say they aren't available.

Put down 40 kopeks on the counter and you'll get the brand you want, but no change, even though the government price is 30 kopeks a pack.

With Armenians being just as car crazy as the rest of the nation, one of the big sales events of the week is what could be called the floating used car market, a flourishing—and illegal—enterprise.

It's usually held on Sunday. There's no announcement about the sale, but word somehow gets around that anyone interested in buying a used car should go to a certain street.

There the prospective buyer will find anywhere from 20 to 100 cars lined up at the curb, like ordinary parked cars.

But the owners will be lounging nearby. When you spot a car you like, you ask the owner if it's for sale. When he says yes, you begin haggling over the price.

But even without a car, transportation is no problem in Yerevan. The city taxi drivers, who are among the wealthiest of Yerevan's 800,000 citizens, always manage to find room for one more in their cabs. They'll charge the original passengers an inflated fare—the meters most likely are rigged—and pocket the fare of the extra customers.

The city's taxi drivers officially work 12-hour shifts with every other day off. But many will stay on the road considerably longer during their working days. For the first 12 hours they work for the state taxi concern. For the remaining time, they work for themselves—just like any independent cabbie in the West.

Cab driving is one of the most coveted jobs in Armenia. Reportedly cabbies make payoffs of as much as several thousand rubles to get such jobs and are required to kick back part of their daily take.

One of the payoffs goes to the "safety inspector" whose job is to check the vehicle for safety at the start of each shift. The check, if carried out according to regulations, is time-consuming, thereby cutting into the time the cabbie could be out making money. To get around this, the cabbie pays off the inspector 50 or so kopeks and the safety check is completed with startling rapidity.

At 50 kopeks a crack for each cab, the inspector can make a bundle each day—only he's got to kick back some of it to others in the cab firm.

© *Los Angeles Times*

PEOPLE: *'I Just Come Up And Spit'*

The wind speed was only ten miles an hour but it was enough to send the crowd behind Paul McCarthy's garage skittering for cover now and again. One by one, the contestants stepped up to a line, aimed at a dime or a thimble or just let fly, each with his eye on the coveted first prize: a brass cuspidor and a year's supply of chewing tobacco. The occasion was the "Ninth Annual Tobacco Chewin' and Spittin' Contest" at Paul's place in St. Louis. "It has to be all liquid," explained sponsor McCarthy. "You can't spit out just tobacco and you can't blow it out." The rules established, there was spitting for power and distance (both downwind and upwind), target accuracy (at dimes, thimbles and a fire in a pot-bellied stove), speed spitting (from pouch to target) and the dreaded—by the spectators—"spitting - overhead - and - backward-into-the-air trick." Winner for the fifth straight year was William Koster, 24, of High Ridge, Mo., who's been chewing since the age of four ("My parents never discouraged it.") And how did he feel about taking possession of yet another brass spittoon? "Well," said Bill, "I just come up and spit."

* * *

EXPECTING: Ann Haydon Jones, former Wimbledon champion and a star of the women's pro tennis circuit, her first child, in December. Mrs. Jones announced yesterday she will play no more singles matches this year. UPHELD: By a San Antonio appeals court, the ruling of a lower court that movie actress Lizabeth Scott is not entitled to half the estate of Texas oilman William Lafayette Dugger jr., who died in 1969 at the age of 46. Dugger had revised his will in longhand to include Miss Scott, now in her late forties, whom he described as his fiancee. The revision left equal shares to the actress and to Dugger's sister, but the appeals court held that the codicil was not a valid instrument. SUED: Pittsburgh's Crestview Pet Cemetery, for $10,000 by Stanley Sulkowski, 60, who said he suffered "severe mental anguish" when he learned that his pet collie Shane was not buried in a coffin four feet deep as his $50 contract stipulated but rather in a cabbage crate only ten inches under the Los Angeles-based Thrifty Drug Store chain, for $3 million,



OLD MAN RIVER—The tion identifies the fi man only as "an Armen the fish only as a " trout," and the site o carnage not at all, but cares on a lovely spring like this?

by Zsa Zsa Gabor, who the "Zsa Zsa False Eyel Thrifty is selling for $2.94 are worth at least $15. SI kite-flying record, by five dents of Platte College in C bus, Neb., who payed out 5,4(of string at the kite's peak airplane survey showed th to be sailing at an altitu between 1,000 and 1,500

PICKED: By Tricia Nixo sister, Julie Eisenhower, as n of honor for Tricia's Ju wedding to Ed Cox. Cox's Mary Ann, 25, who will gra from Yale this month, w bridesmaid and Amelie (13 Elizabeth (11) Nixon, daugh the President's youngest b Edward, will be junior b maids.

Nearing the Top

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 10 (UPI).—The international expedition to Mr. Everest has established a camp at 26,500 feet on the nearly vertical southwest face of the world's highest mountain, a radio message said yesterday.

Col. James O.M. Roberts, expedition leader, said the team may reach the summit of the 29,028-foot peak within two or three days.

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FOR RENT from owner completely furnished house, with garage and garden near Amsterdam. For information call: (0) 29 41067.

PENTHOUSE INTERNAT. for 1st cl. accommodation and offices, 163 Amstelidijk, Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-723995 or 763617 (A1 references).

ITALY

VENICE: Elegantly furnished apartment to let July and/or August and/or September, quiet location near Salute: four or five beds, dining, living rooms. Write: Dr. G. Medail, 342 S. Gregorio, Venice. Tel.: 35939.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

ITALY

NORTHERN ITALY Magnificent property ideally suited for SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, SANATORIUM, NURSING HOME, available immediately for sale or lease at exceptionally attractive terms. Property consists of ex-Grand Hotel, 180 beds, 350-seat dining hall, fully equipped, modern plumbing and wiring, over 50,000 sq.ft. of living space plus separate restaurant (250 seats), garages, help's quarters, chapel and 5-acre park. Splendid location at 2,300' el., on wooded hill with breathtaking view of Alps and North Italian Lakes. Yet only 2 hr. from Venice, 30 Mi. from Lugano, 35 Mi. from Milan, Accessible all year with public bus terminal at door. Box 8.886, Herald.

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO Grand Prix, luxury flat for 2, within minutes of circuit. Magnificent views, May 15-29, $750; June or July $300. Tel.: Monte-Carlo, 300215 or 01-730 4820, or Box 9,682, HT, 22 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

SPAIN

SOTOGRANDE, Costa del Sol: Superb 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, fully equipped home on golf course. Maid. Sea-sports, tennis, riding. June/Sept. $250-$1,000 monthly. Tel.: Paris 328-30-88; Box 21,349, Herald, Paris.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

BOUGIVAL 15 km. West, very quietly built, 13 main rooms, 3 baths + showers, 400 sq.m. living, quarters, beautiful park, 6,000 sq.m., swimming pool. Would suit embassy or industrialist. LARGIER 32 Bld. Malesherbes. 265-18-32

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EXCEPTIONAL METRO SABLONS near Bois, impeccable, 2 receptions, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms ravishing garden, 120 sq.m. 288-67-36.

TOWNHOUSE ST.-CLOUD, near institute and station. IMPECCABLE, 9 rooms, 300 sq.m. livable, garden, 6 car parking, convient for medical, lawyer, research office. 265-97-38.

MONTMARTRE AT THE SITE OF THE HOUSE of OTHELLO. Charming ARTIST'S STUDIO. All comfort (65 sq.m.). 283-97-38.

16TH, PASSY, VERY UNUSUAL DUPLEX, 160 sq.m., excellent condition. Balcony on greenery. 3 Rue Charles Dickens. Tuesday 2 to 4, or 551-58-26.

CHARM, CHARACTER, ALL COMFORT, charming HOUSE near Septeuil for sale, luxuriously fitted Tel.: 342-59-61.

BY OWNER: 134 Bd. ST.-GERMAIN, facing Métro MABILLON, 2 rooms, kitchen, shower, w.c., 7th floor, no lift, Fr. 130,000. Tel.: 551-52-66. Visit Sat., Sun., 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

ORGEVAL, 25 km. Paris, West autoroute, charming house, salon, dining-room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 half-baths, all comfort, impeccable condition, garden, fruit garden, proximity stations, R.E.R. (suburban express train), international lycée, private to private. Fr 420,000. Tel.: 975-89-65.

FRENCH PROVINCES

MONT BLANC, owner sells villa all comfort, luxuriously furnished or not, wooded land. Uninterrupted view. Write: Box 21,408, Herald.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

LOVELY OLD MANSION in village 15 km. Geneva. Fully renovated. 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 receptions, etc. Caretaker's cottage, garages. 7,000 sq.m. enclosed GARDEN, with POND. Fr. 550,000. Write: Mr. Luquetin, 74-PILLINGES.

20 kms. north LYON: Building land 10,000 sq.m., 2 accesses near Saone River. Box 26.053, Herald, Paris.

NICE LAND 5,800 M., uninterrupted view on sea, the Cap Martin and Monaco, over the old village of Roquebrune, 7 min. from the beach, permission to build. Fr. 85,000. 5 a.m. to noon. Paris: 637-15-80 or write: Mme. Fiachs, 43 Rue de la Pompe, 92-Neuilly.

PRIVATE SALE land for villa, 15 kms. CANNES, exceptional location. Write: No. 27,467, HAVAS CONTACT, 3 Pl. de Valois, Paris-1er.

GREECE

LAND BY SEA, appropriate for tourist enterprises. Write: Parthenon, 143 Bd St. Michel, Paris 5e.

PAROS Island, Buy your villa for $15,000. TRC, 19 Dimokritou St., Athens 136.

PORTUGAL

SESIMBRA, easy distance Lisbon. Furnished apartment in modern condominium. Sea view, terrace and garden, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, large dining/sitting room. Around $24,000 complete. Apply: Dr. Borges, Banco Espirito Santo, Rua do Comercio 95, Lisbon, Portugal.

SPAIN

VILLA, 10 kilometers Barcelona, pool, carport, butane, Available Sept. 15 Rent $650 monthly, payable quarterly, sell $90,000, 13 rooms, 5 baths. Call: 3710446 appointment.

BEAUTIFUL apartment building "Rembrandt," permanent view Mediterranean, 2 yds. from beach, 1, 2 & 3-bedroom apartments. Good investment, 10% possible. Dutch management. Write: D.M.Q. Bakker-Eday, app. 5a, Edificio Rembrandt-Playa de San Juan-Alicante, Spain. Prices from $7,000.

MADRID, residential, Castellana TOWNHOUSE with garden, 2,300 sq.m. Senora Quintana, Modesto La Puente 23, Madrid, tel.: 2539901

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

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